The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 312. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

BAR TO ALIEN WORK.

Unions and Backers Seek a Local Contract Monopoly.

CUT STONE THE WEDGE.

First Move Due in Connection with New Postoffice.

WILL EXTEND SCOPE LATER.

Purpose to Beat Cheap Labor and Avoid Strikes.

HOT MEETING OF FEDERATION.

The combined power of organized labor in Chicago, backed by large business interests, is behind a concerted movement to bar outside competition with Chicago contractors in furnishing labor and material for the new Postoffice Building.

The scheme is well under way and the promoters are already confident of success. The plan was conceived in the Building Trades Council several months ago and was indorsed by the local organizations of contractors and dealers in all branches of the building trades. The total amount involved will be $4,000,000, and the cut stone contract alone will reach $1,250,000.

The contract for the stone work must be let in the near future and the first move toward keeping the entire government expenditure in Chicago will be made immediately, making this job the issue.

Leaders in Secret Conference.

James F. McHugh of Washington, D. C., National Secretary of the Stone Cutters' union, arrived in Chicago yesterday and held a secret conference with many prominent local leaders and the heads of all central bodies, including the Building Trades Council and the Chicago Federation of Labor. As a result of the conference it was decided to formulate a demand in the name of organized labor that a clause be inserted in all contracts and subcontracts for cut stone work requiring that the stone be cut in Chicago.

The argument is advanced all imported stone can be shipped here in the rough and the cutting done by Chicago workmen. It is urged this plan would prevent unfair contractors from having the stone cut by cheap labor in some distant city and shipped in here in competition with union wages.

Secretary McHugh said:

"The importation of non-union cut stone would cause strikes, which might delay the construction of the building many years."

One of the Building Trades Council officials said:

"We have the backing of the large employers of labor and business-men generally. For the present all we are striving for is to secure the cut stone work. If we succeed in this the rest will follow in due time."

Meeting of Federation.

The Chicago Federation of Labor held the most sensational session in its history yesterday. For more than two hours wild excitement prevailed. Several personal encounters were narrowly averted, and the lie was passed several times between the executive officers and the delegates from the Chicago Musical society. President Doyle left the chair, and took the floor to answer charges of bribery and political wire pulling made by Secretary Charles Hahn of the musicians.

President Doyle took the ground a newspaper interview with Mr. Hahn as printed on Oct. 2 was a direct attack on him and the Executive committee which had charge of the recent semi-political fight against the musicians, which resulted in the expulsion of their delegates from the federation.

The delegation was reinstated yesterday as a result of a recent order from President Gompers, and the fight was reopened where it was dropped a month ago. President Doyle read the printed interview in which Mr. Hahn said "bribery was resorted to in order to reinstate the Cook County Democracy in the good graces of the Chicago federation." President Doyle demanded an investigation.

Reply for Musicians.

Delegates Dillon and O'Connor, representing the musicians, replied the society was not bound by Mr. Hahn's statements. President Doyle then read a bitter attack on the federation as printed in the musicians' official journal, denouncing the federation officials as "traitors" and "curs" for allowing a non-union band to lead the labor day parade, and defending the County Democracy for employing the same band in opposition to the recognized musical union.

President Doyle closed with a strong arraignment of the Musicians' union, which he charged with many violations of trades union principles.

Delegate O'Connor replied with more charges against the federation officers, and attacked President Doyle, charging him with going to the headquarters of the non-union band and "making a dicker" with non-union-men. Delegate Dillon said something of the same nature, and a moment later denied the construction placed upon it by President Doyle.

Pass the Lie.

Then the lie was passed. President Doyle walked the length of the hall, and stood with his fist in Mr. Dillon's face as he shouted:

"You were in full possession of your faculties when you made that statement, and I say you lie. You are an unmitigated liar!"

Half the delegates were on their feet, and a rush was made in the direction of the impending storm center. There were cries of "Throw him out!" and Chairman Dixon broke his gavel in a vain effort to make himself heard.

The motion finally prevailed, calling on Secretary Hahn to furnish proof of his charge of bribery.

Boycotts and Grievances.

Boycotts were declared against Nelson Morris & Co., the Fairbanks Canning company, and the department store of A. M. Rothschild & Co. on account of the strike at the Nelson Morris & Co. box factory.

The Grievance committee reported in favor of a boycott on the Fair store, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., the Boston store, and the Western Book and Publishing company because Donohue & Henneberry's publications are kept on sale at those stores. Action was deferred two weeks.

A boycott was ordered against the Lincoln Theater on request of the Theatrical Stage Employés union.

Tattersall's cycle skating rink was also boycotted on complaint of the carpenters.

Delegate Carmody read the report from the Public Institution committee on the recent scandal concerning body-snatching at the Dunning morgue. He hinted at a sensation to be disclosed later and asked time.

KAFTNER SHOT BY ROBBERS.

Two Highwaymen Hold Him Up at Lake and Market Streets with Possibly Fatal Results.

William Kaftner's show of nerve to two highwaymen, whose revolvers he tried to shove away from his face while at the east end of the Lake street bridge last night, is likely to cost him his life. Before he could strike aside one of the guns the other was exploded in his face, and the ball passed through the upper part of his neck. He now lies at the County Hospital in a precarious condition.

Kaftner lives at 27 Carpenter street, and is head cook in a restaurant at 249 East Indiana street. He was on his way to work at 9 o'clock last night when he noticed two men following him stealthily. He carried no money, but had a bundle of aprons and clothes under one arm.

The men walked after him across the Lake street bridge to the east end and caught up with him at the corner of Market street. Before he caught sight of their faces a revolver was swung round in front of him by each of the two men. He was told to put up his hands, and at the same instant both men grabbed him with stout fists by the shoulder, held him with a grip like steel hooks, and stepped out in front of him.

The assault was almost under the Lake Street Elevated structure, and it was too dark for the persons involved to be seen three rods away. There was no one in sight, and Kaftner dropped his bundle and nervily let go with his right hand at the revolver nearest his face. The blow sent it swinging out of line, but at the same instant the other of the two men fired. The ball stung his chin and came out of a wide hole in the upper part of his neck, and the highwaymen started to run. One of them stooped and picked up the bundle of clothes as he hurried away.

Kaftner was shot so that he could not call for help, but the bridgetender is supposed to have heard the revolver and to have called the patrol wagon. Kaftner remained at the corner till the wagon came and then was taken to the Cook County Hospital.

Kaftner could give the police but a meager description of the men. He thought they were less than 30 years old and beardless. He was not sure about the clothes they wore, and the Central Station detectives were started out to gather up every suspect in the neighborhood.

Detectives Spain and Garrigan arrested three men near the place where the shooting occurred half an hour later and they were locked up with but little belief that they knew anything about it. The men gave their names as John Boney, George Albertson, and W. D. Waite. They all wore mustaches, and so did not tally with Kaftner's description.

Every saloon in the neighborhood was searched by the Central Station officers, but no one corresponding with Kaftner's idea of the men was discovered.

WOMEN TO GO TO THE KLONDIKE

Seventy-five Take Passage in a Steamer Which Sails from New York Via Cape Horn.

New York, Nov. 7.—The steamship City of Columbia, which will leave this city for the Klondike gold region via Cape Horn on Dec. 1, was visited today at her dock, foot of East Ninth street, here by over 5,000 people, half of whom were women and children. Nearly all of the 300 men and women already booked for the passage visited the steamer during the hours it was open for inspection, beside a large number of invited guests. Among the latter were H. A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy; General H. V. Boynton, E. V. Camack of Philadelphia, the venerable ex-secretary of Nicholas Biddle; C. P. Huntington, and D. O. Mills, and a delegation of seventy-five business-men and bankers of Philadelphia, who are interested in the project of sending out the Columbia.

Sixty of the passengers already booked are females, the major portion of whom are married women. There are a few widows among them. Thirty-five of the women are chaperoned by Mrs. H. S. Gould.

The youngest passenger will be a boy of 7 years, who will accompany his mother to the far North. Three hospital nurses and five physicians are among the passengers. The men in the party include six lawyers, one banker, and twelve Yale students, who have abandoned their studies for the perils of the Klondike. The passengers come from all over the country and Canada.

The City of Columbia will be in charge of Captain E. C. Baker. It will reach Seattle in April, and on the way to the Horn will stop at several of the South American ports.

MORPHINE KILLS Z. A. TAYLOR.

Dry Goods Merchant of Clyde, O., Succumbs in Windsor Hotel to Overdose of Poison.

Z. A. Taylor, a dry goods merchant of Clyde, O., died in the Windsor Hotel at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning from an overdose of morphine. The hotel people believe that Taylor took the poison to relieve nervousness and accidentally took too much. Nothing was found to indicate that the man had committed suicide.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning F. D. Mitchell and J. A. Searcy heard Taylor breathing heavily in his room. Dr. Campbell of 133 Clark street was called and prescribed for the patient. At 9 o'clock the physician called again and found Taylor unconscious. At 10:30 Taylor expired without having regained consciousness.

An inquest will be held today. A message was sent to Taylor's wife in Clyde, O. Taylor was about 42 years old. He registered at the hotel Friday.

Taylor was popular in Clyde. He had formerly been somewhat dissipated, but there is no known cause for suicide. He left a widow and a son. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was afflicted with heart trouble and often took too large a dose of medicine to relieve pain.

CHINESE GIRL JOINS ST. JAMES'.

Much Persecuted Mongolian Unites with Fashionable Methodist Congregation.

Among those received as communicants at St. James' Methodist Church yesterday was a young Chinese woman of high class who has been living in Chicago for two years under the name of Lena Brown. The Rev. Robert W. McIntyre, pastor of the church, administered the rites of baptism to her and told the congregation the story of the new member's life. She was born in Hongkong. Her father was a physician, and, intending to educate his daughter in his profession, was teaching her when he died suddenly.

Her mother died later and she was brought to this country by her uncle. She was then about 13 years old. She was bought by a Chinese merchant of Los Angeles, who married her. A clergyman found her and she learned of Christianity.

Professor A. J. Marks of this city, with whose family she has since made her home, has been compelled to watch her closely on account of concerted efforts of her Chinese relatives to get her away.

PROBE FOR A DEATH.

Chief Pine Tree Seeks Light on Tamar's Passing Away.

END COMES IN CHICAGO.

Indian Princess' Body Shipped Without Valuables.

NOEL AND UNDERTAKER TALK

Tamar T. Johnson, an Indian Princess, the daughter of Old Pine Tree, the chief of the Tuscaroras, died suddenly in Chicago last Tuesday evening. The body was shipped to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where Chief Pine Tree lives, arriving yesterday. The father thinks her death should be investigated, and has demanded a further inquiry. He asserts the young woman had between $200 and $300, and a gold watch, and plenty of handsome clothes when she died, and he would like to know what became of her personal possessions.

Miss Johnson was a teacher in Indian schools. She came here from the Cheyenne reservation, where she was last stationed, for treatment for a nervous trouble. She died while under treatment by Dr. F. Scheurmann, who has an office at North avenue and Burling street, and who lives at California and Elston avenues.

The cause of death assigned by Dr. Scheurmann was peritonitis. This is not acceptable to the Coroner without a full explanation of the circumstances, and Dr. Noel was sent to the undertaking establishment where the body was waiting Chief Pine Tree's orders to hold a post-mortem examination.

Noel Says Death Was Natural.

Dr. Noel made his examination on Thursday and found the cause of death to have been peritonitis. He said last evening there was no element of doubt in the case and that the young woman came to her death by natural causes.

The body was taken from Dr. Scheurmann's home to the undertaking parlors of Andrew Kircher, 695 North Halsted street, and shipped on Saturday to the father.

Mr. Kircher said that Dr. Scheurmann came to his establishment about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening and notified him of the death. The body was removed immediately.

According to the information gleaned by Mr. Kircher from the physician, Miss Johnson called at Dr. Scheurmann's home office and made known the nature of her trouble. She grew rapidly worse while under examination and collapsed. She was put to bed and carefully nursed until her strength partially returned. Dr. Scheurmann left her to make some calls. When he returned the patient was much worse. She died about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Before taking charge of the body Mr. Kirchner asked Dr. Scheurmann what chance there was for him to get paid for his services. He was informed, so he stated last evening, Miss Johnson had some money —$40 is, he thinks, the sum mentioned—and a gold watch.

Owing to the necessity of holding a post-mortem examination the body was not shipped until the end of the week. Chief Pine Tree telegraphed to Chief of Police Kipley, and a policeman was sent to make an investigation.

Dr. Scheurmann was not at home last night.

Chief Notified of Her Death.

Tuesday last Chief Elias Johnson of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians received word by wire at Niagara Falls, N. Y., that his daughter, Miss Tamar T. Johnson, had died in Chicago. This was startling intelligence to him, for only a day or so before the family had a letter stating that she was in Chicago under medical care for a nervous trouble and was doing nicely.

Chief Johnson wired to have the body forwarded. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday he met every train, but the body did not come. The Chicago police were asked for assistance, and yesterday at 1 p. m. the remains reached Niagara Falls by express over the Lehigh Valley.

The body was taken to an undertaker's and an examination made by a doctor. This revealed that an autopsy had been performed. This shocked the father, and this and the delay in sending the remains aroused his suspicion. He said the girl had between $200 and $300 with her, also a fine gold watch and an abundance of costly clothing, of which nothing has been heard. The death certificate was signed by Dr. Elijah Noel and Health Commissioner Reynolds of Chicago. It gives the cause of death as peritonitis.

Career of the Indian Princess.

Miss Johnson was an accomplished Indian girl. She was 25 years old, tall and graceful. For several years she taught the Indian school on the Tuscarora Reservation, and in September, 1896, the value of her services was recognized by the United States Superintendent of Indian Schools, and he transferred her to Fort Totten, N. D.

Later she was sent to the Cheyenne Agency, and it was from there that she came to Chicago for treatment. She visited her home in Niagara Falls last summer and apparently was in the best of health. She received her normal school education in Brockport, N. Y., and her musical education in Buffalo. During the four years she taught school among the Tuscaroras she endeared herself to both pupils and parents. She was organist in the Presbyterian Church on the reservation and secretary of the Christian Endeavor society. Her departure was regretted by the Indians and the whites.

Miss Johnson's father, who is Chief Pine Tree of the Tuscaroras, has called the attention of the Superintendent of Indian Schools to the circumstances surrounding her death.

GOLD STRIKE ON SAGE CREEK.

Montana Ledge of Quartz Runs One Hundred Dollars to the Ton and Rich Placers Found in Idaho.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—According to a report from Fergus County a great gold strike has been made on Upper Sage Creek. A ledge extending for many miles, and the quartz running $100 to the ton, has been discovered, and the people in that part of the State are wild with excitement.

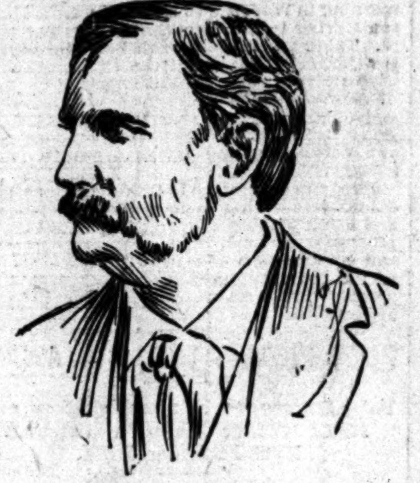
The little Town of Utica has been almost deserted by the male inhabitants, who have staked out the whole surrounding country. It is reported that from any part of the great ledge rock can be broken that runs $100 and more to the ton. Some of the excited prospectors have gone to work with plows and scrapers to uncover the vein.

Another report of the discovery of a rich placer deposit was brought today from Elk City, Idaho, where Judge Lindsay and other Butte parties have been interested in mining. A $17,000 clean up has just been made and the deposits are said to be richer than anything yet discovered in that State.

BEN BUTTERWORTH MAY DIE.

Physicians Give Little Hope for the Recovery of the Ohio Ex-Congressman.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—While Benjamin Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, is not in immediate danger of dying, his condition is very critical and his chances of recovery are not of the best. Dr. Kent B. Saunders remained within call all of last night, most of the time being at the bedside of his patient. Two trained nurses are in constant attendance upon him. Shortly after noon today the condition of Mr. Butterworth became very alarming. Mrs. Butterworth, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Howe, arrived in the city this morning. When she saw the dangerous nature of her husband's illness she requested that a conference of physicians be held. Drs. Lowman and Cushing were called in about 3 o'clock this afternoon to consult with Dr. Saunders. They agreed that Mr. Butterworth was dangerously ill and that it is not improbable that death may result.


BENJ. BUTTERWORTH.

At 10 o'clock tonight Dr. Saunders issued a bulletin to the newspaper men to the effect that Mr. Butterworth had not changed any, that he was neither better nor worse than he was during the afternoon.

"I do not regard him as being in immediate danger," said Dr. Saunders. "This sickness is probably the result of the severe strain which he underwent during the campaign, and the exposure. Being a man of about 60 years of age he is in poor condition to undergo such a siege of sickness, and consequently there is considerable danger. He is not in immediate danger, however, unless heart failure or something unforseen occurs."

Mr. Butterworth was unconscious much of the time today, and did not recognize those about him unless addressed abruptly, when he would rouse up. Senator Hanna was unwearied in his attentions upon the sufferer today. He left him late Saturday night, and was at the hotel again early this morning.

HUSBAND UNDER SURVEILLANCE

Policeman Verling H. Huff to Be Watched Pending the Result of His Wife's Injuries.

With a bullet lodged an inch above her heart, Mrs. Maggie E. Huff, 257 Thirty-ninth street, hovered between life and death yesterday. Her husband, Policeman Verling H. Huff of the Fiftieth Street Station, sat at her bedside. Close to Huff sat Policeman McNulty, also of the Fiftieth Street Station. He had been detailed by Lieutenant Larkin to watch Huff's movements.

The shooting of Mrs. Huff on Saturday night was accidental, it was said, and, in fact, the woman told Sergeant Arnstein that she accidentally shot herself, but Lieutenant Larkin heard later that Policeman Huff and his wife had quarreled over his attention to another woman, and he determined to keep a policeman close to Huff until the result of the shooting developed.

The story of the shooting, as told at the home of the Huffs, was that the policeman had come home from his work, and laid his revolver down on a table in his bedroom. Huff left the room, and his wife entered and picked up the revolver. While carelessly handling it it was discharged, it was said, and Mrs. Huff fell to the floor.

Huff was in an adjoining room, he says, and ran to his wife's aid. She was unconscious.

Dr. O. H. E. Clark of 3857 Vincennes avenue was called, and ordered that Mrs. Huff be kept as quiet as possible. She could not be removed to a hospital for fear of an internal hemorrhage.

No report of the case was made to the police until 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and Policeman J. J. Dunning made the report.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff have not been married long. They have no children. The wounded woman is 23 years old. Huff was appointed on the police force about a year ago.

Lieutenant Larkin's investigation of the affair resulted in the discovery that Huff has been associating with Josie Benson, 5937 State street, for nine years. The woman was questioned concerning her relations with Huff. At first she said she was the policeman's sister, but after Lieutenant Larkin had secured conflicting stories from her and Huff regarding their family affairs they admitted they were not related. Lieutenant Larkin then suspended Huff from the force.

Lieutenant Larkin has no idea that Huff shot his wife, but suspects that she tried to kill herself on account of domestic troubles. A policeman will stay by her bedside in case she should desire to make another statement.

VICTIM OF TOO MUCH HAZING.

Sophomore Willis of Bates College Badly Used by Angry Freshmen.

Lewiston, Me., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A sophomore of the name of Willis of Bates College is at his home badly used up as a result of severe chastisement at the hands of a band of freshmen Saturday night. For some time the freshmen have been the victims of hazing at the hands of the Latin sophomores, and the former have determined on vengeance. As Willis was thought to be the ringleader he was the first victim.

Saturday night he went to an entertainment in Auburn. As he was seeing a young lady home he was met by a dozen angry freshmen, who pounced upon him. They took Willis to the West Pitch on the Androscoggin. It is claimed that but for the intervention of one of the freshmen Willis would have been thrown into the river above the falls, and if so he would certainly have drowned, as the Pitch is a place where several people have lost their lives.

Willis was beaten and tied to a tree; on his forehead was marked "1901," and he was then left until morning. It has been reported that the figures on the forehead were marked with a preparation containing acid, and that they cannot be removed. This, however, is now claimed to be untrue.

Owing to the rough usage to which he was subjected, Willis has been obliged to leave college and go to his home. The affair has caused much talk, and it is reported that the faculty are to take prompt and severe measures against the guilty parties.

PRIZE FIGHT IS OFF.

Chief Kipley Prohibits All Boxing Contests.

ORDERS TO THE POLICE.

Mayor Is Determined to Stop All Unlicensed Mills.

SPORT GETTING TOO WARM.

There will be wailing and gnashing of teeth among the sports when they read of the latest police order, and the prospects of there being a hot time in the old town tonight are exceedingly dim. There are to be no more prize fights. There are to be no more boxing contests. Chief Kipley has said it, and it goes. Early last evening the order went out to all commanding officers of police stations. It read:

To Commanding Officers: You will not permit any boxing contests to take place in your precinct. This practice must be abolished.

To this is appended the name of Chief Kipley and the great seal of the City of Chicago, County of Cook.

The several hundred so-called athletic clubs which sprang into life merely to encourage the manly art of self-defense, as delineated every Monday night by various young men with large hands and an ambition to shine in the prize ring, will now disband. The many contests already arranged and liberally advertised will have to be called off, or else pulled off at the risk of a collision with the police.

Mayor Harrison Determined.

Mayor Harrison said he had requested the order to be sent out because indiscriminate boxing was spreading like wildfire through the city, and he was afraid prizefighting would follow. He said it was not his intention to stop boxing contests in regular clubs where a permit was obtained and there was proper police supervision. But the other kind has to stop.

The rage for boxing contests started several weeks ago, when the Mayor was reported to have said that he approved of boxing matches in clubs and would not interfere with them. Chief Kipley was also quoted as saying that boxing matches were a good thing and would be permitted.

Then the fever raged. The sports made a rush for boxing gloves and started matches in their clubs. If they didn't happen to belong to a club or if the club would not sanction a thinly disguised attempt at a prizefight, the sports organized new clubs of more liberal tendencies.

Countless Clubs Spring Up.

Within three weeks countless clubs have sprung up in many wards of the city whose constitution and by-laws consisted alone of a twenty-foot ring and a couple of water buckets. There were boxing matches and exhibition matches galore, and would-be world's champions were thick on every corner.

Nearly all the bowling alleys in the city added boxing matches to their tamer sport of swatting a handball with the open hand, and the air from the lake to the other side of Harlem was filled with challenges and the sound of four-ounce gloves falling upon the solar plexus or thereabouts.

The Kid McCoy match at Tattersall's attracted an immense crowd, and other big events were being arranged for the future. But it's all off. The Mayor said emphatically that the police order "went." If it does the would-be champions of the "puglistic world," "the exponents of the manly art of self-defense," as exemplified in the Bluff Athletic club and the several hundred similiar organizations will go, too.

Mayor Harrison Talks.

When Mayor Harrison was asked regarding Chief Kipley's order, he said:

"The order meets with my approval, but it does not mean the total abolition of boxing contests in Chicago. It does mean, however, the cessation of indiscriminate sparring matches in barns and back rooms of saloons in all sections of the city without leave or license.

"It is the policy of the administration to allow sparring matches for points, a limited number of rounds with big gloves. These exhibitions must be given after proper permits have been secured and will be held under police supervision and regulation. Such exhibitions as were recently given at Tattersall's can do no harm and permits will be issued for others of the same kind.

"Since it became known that boxing contests would be licensed a great many of the sports have taken heart and have been running things in their own way. If a halt was not called it would only be a matter of a short time when there would be finish prizefights in every ward in the city. It was to guard against this that Chief Kipley issued the order."

ARE ANXIOUS TO DIG THE GOLD.

Sailors of a Whaling Ship Plot to Fire the Vessel and Desert to the Klondike.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The whaler John Winthrop arrived here this evening with a queer story of an attempt of three of the crew to burn the vessel and get to the Klondike. On Aug. 19, near midnight, two fires were discovered, but were put out without much damage. Investigation showed that three sailors—J. H. Krueger, Harry Jones, and Osborn Digman—had started fires with the purpose of escaping in one of the small boats to the mainland and then striking out for Klondike.

Krueger was the ringleader and the other two have made a full confession of the plot, into which Krueger induced them to enter. It seems that a few days before the fires the whaler spoke a fellow whaling vessel, the Gayhead, and were given the first news of the rich strikes near Dawson. This news appeared to make Krueger crazy. He talked of nothing else, and the plot to burn the ship was the result.

When the fires were set they were about 100 miles from St. Michael's.

ARE SCARED BY A SOLID SHOT.

Riotous Sailors of an American Ship Brought to Terms by a Japanese Officer.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.—Advices received from Japan by the steamship Coptic tell of an encounter between the crew of the American sealing schooner St. Lawrence and Captain Gunji, of the Island of Skimushiri, in the Kuelis. Part of the schooner crew went ashore, presumably to get a supply of water, but instead of doing so went on a hunting expedition, and tried to run things generally. They were ordered to return to their vessel. They refused, and finally Captain Gunji fired a shot from an artillery piece over the vessel. This had the desired effect upon the men, who secured a supply of water and returned to the schooner.

BURN THE HOTEL SAN MARCO.

Unknown Incendiaries Destroy One of St. Augustine's Finest Winter Resorts.

St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 7.—The Hotel San Marco, one of the finest and most commodious hotel properties in this city, was burned to the ground this morning, entailing a loss of about $250,000, with less than $50,000 insurance. The fire was started by incendiaries, who took extraordinary precautions against any successful effort to extinguish the flames.

The fire was first seen a few minutes past 3 o'clock. It was at once discovered that the incendiaries had cut the fire bell rope, and steam whistles had to be resorted to. Those who gathered at the first call did not wait for the engines and hose, but attached the hotel hose to the well on the grounds and commenced the fight. One engine reached the scene, but its work was delayed owing presumably to the "firebugs" having cut holes in the suction pipes which supply the water from the hydrant, and in screwing up the couplings so tight that time was lost in loosening them.

The flames spread from the woodshed and boiler-room to the kitchen, then to the dining-room and theater. These structures were four stories high, and to the west of, but connecting with, the main building, which was six stories high, with towers in the center and on each wing. Hundreds of men assisted in removing the furniture from the main floor, and a large quantity was taken out, the main floor being almost entirely bare before the fire drove the workers away.

It was not until the flames set fire to the main building that the burning structure presented its most awful yet fascinating picture. The blaze not only illuminated the entire city, but could be seen for miles around. In a few hours the structure was reduced to embers.

The owner of the San Marco was William Beale, a real estate dealer in Boston, and was leased to McDowell & Palmer, and would have been opened next month. Fearing further incendiarism those in charge of the Hotel Ponce de Leon have ordered steam up constantly, in order to furnish water pressure at a moment's notice. The citizens of the city have offered $500 reward for the capture of the incendiaries.

PLAYING THE SAME OLD GAME.

Harvey Montrose Lewis, Once of Chicago, Again in Trouble in New York.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Though "E. S. Dean & Co.," "Talcott & Co.," "Kellogg & Co.," and the other pioneers at the gentle game of fleecing the speculative lambs have passed away, new ways have been found to carry on the old game. On the directory board of the ancient and conservative looking building, 60 Wall street, the names of two new firms are blazoned. The legend reads: "First floor, Howard Ellsworth & Co." "Second floor, Sargent, Wright & Co."

Neither sign bears the name of Harvey Montrose Lewis, but from a roll-top desk in the sunny front corner of Howard Ellsworth & Co.'s pretentious offices that person directs the affairs of both the firms.

In Chicago, in 1894, court proceedings, instituted by persons who claimed they had been swindled out of several thousand dollars, revealed the secret business methods of "The American Syndicate." When the Chicago exposure was made it was shown that one Harvey Montrose Lewis was the animating genius. One day late in August Harvey M. Lewis leased two floors of the building at 60 Wall street for banking and brokerage purposes, giving as references Henry Clews & Co. About the same time a big advertisement appeared in hundreds of papers having wide circulation in the South and West, setting forth the possibilities of getting rich quickly by investing in the "contracts" of the Mutual Contract company, through the agency of Sargent, Wright & Co. of 60 Wall street.

One day last week William J. Hendrick, former Attorney General of Kentucky and President of the Mutual Contract company, came to New York. Rudolph Guenther of 106 Fulton street, head of the International Newspaper Advertising Agency, is authority for the statement that General Hendrick gave the authorities of the Stock Exchange and the police such information. Evidence is now being gathered for the prosecution of Sargent, Wright & Co. on charges of fraud and illicit bucket shop dealing.

It is said the firm has not been running long enough to get in much money, but they have spent $10,000 in advertising.

KROSECK SLASHES HIS GUESTS.

Happy Father Cuts with Carving Knife Two Friends Who Attend His Baby's Christening.

A christening at the home of Frank Kroseck, 2315 Butler street, last night ended in a fight, during which two of the guests received wounds inflicted with a carving knife in Kroseck's hands. Kroseck was locked up in the Twenty-second Street Station and the injured men were taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain; warmer.
Sun rises at 6:42; sets at 4:46.
Moon sets at 6:07 a. m.

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ANXIETY IN SPAIN.

Effect of the Cuban Revolutionary Party's Tactics.

OFFICE FOR AUTONOMISTS

One Prominent Reformist Is Also Rewarded.

MADRID PAPERS AGITATED.

No Correspondence with This Country About Weyler.

CUBAN WAR BONDS BEING PLACED.

Madrid, Nov. 7.—The Cabinet Council has approved the proposal of political amnesty for Cuba and the Philippines.

The government denies that the action to be taken with regard to the remarks made by Lieutenant General Weyler to the deputations that waited upon him shortly before he left Havana is the result of any suggestion on the subject received from Washington. No communication has been received from the American government on that matter.

El Libral, referring to "mysterious threats made in New York by people interested in separatist affairs" and to the "revelation of gigantic immoral speculation," says:

"No doubt anxiety has been greatly increased during the last twenty-four hours. It is known that the Cuban Revolutionary committee is trying to place war bonds among filibusters, offering ridiculous and imaginary guarantees. The committee proposes also to stamp dollar pieces, redeemable when the Spanish troops have evacuated Cuba.

"We have done everything to assure peace in Cuba and have thereby acquired the good-will of Europe and international right. Therefore we should not tolerate offensive interference; and we can meet tranquilly any complications arising out of such interference. We do not believe the United States government will associate itself with those adventurers, but even should this happen we must not deviate from the line of conduct that honor and duty dictate."

The government has received a cable message from the autonomist leaders in Cuba accepting on behalf of the party the appointments tendered representative autonomists on the nomination of Marshal Blanco, among them the provincial Governorships, which have been assigned as follows: Province of Havana, Señor José Bruzon; Pinar del Rio, Señor Marcus Garcia; Puerto Principe, Señor Rafael Vasallo; Santiago de Cuba, Señor Enrique Capriles. Señor Francisco de Arma, a reformist, has been appointed Governor of Matanzas Province.

The Senators and Deputies of the old Spanish-Cuban party met yesterday and renewed their protest against any scheme of home rule for Cuba.

According to a cable message from Havana the court martial tomorrow will try only such members of the crew of the Competitor as are American citizens.

WON'T SEARCH AMERICAN SHIPS

Authorized Statement from High Authorities That Spain Has No Such Intention.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, Nov. 7.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—I have ascertained from a high source and am authorized to state that neither Sagasta nor any other Spanish Minister thought of searching American vessels, and there is equally no foundation for the reports attributing to them the intention to attempt to obtain the support of other powers in the matter.

Exaggerated rumors floated in financial circles yesterday and were reproduced today in the Madrid press, but found little credence, as nobody believes the relations between Spain and the United States have come to anything approaching a critical point, especially in view of the fact that the government will publish shortly royal decrees abolishing all exceptional legislation in Cuba and Puerto Rico, assimilating colonial legislation with Spanish on all points and establishing universal suffrage, with numerous guarantees to insure sincerity. Elections, political amnesty, and home rule will be established by other royal decrees in a fortnight and the Spaniards think these concessions enough, with Marshal Blanco's conciliatory policy and the advances Spain can make to hasten the pacification of Cuba and meet the wishes of the United States, even if the two governments should not agree in appreciation of the delicate question raised in the Spanish note in regard to filibustering expeditions and observance of the usages of the comity of nations on the part of the United States towards Spain. Most people in this country cannot bring themselves to believe America would make this difference of opinion a pretext for altering the present cordial relations on the eve of the commencement of the new policy in Cuba.

TAYLOR IS ATTACKED IN VERSE.

As a Mark of Contempt Also the Spanish Poet Washes His Hands in a Disinfectant.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, Nov. 7.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—La Correspondencia tonight publishes some verses dedicated "To Mr. Taylor," in which the poet goes on to say: "At a feast of the Spanish-American club I was introduced to you, and I heard your speech praising Spain and her glories. I learn today with bitterness and shame that now you are away your pen pours insults and lies disclaiming your phrases which I applauded. May God pardon you, treacherous Yankee. As regards to you, I washed in disinfectant water the hand I gave you."

These words rhyme in Spanish. The poet signs himself "H." The fact that Taylor has driven a Spanish poet to wash himself proves how deeply the article in the North American Review has stirred the nation.

SPANISH SOLDIERS DESERT.

After Suffering from Hunger and Disease a Company Goes Over to the Insurgents.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, Nov. 7.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst, by Musgrave.]—The Journal correspondent at Santiago de Cuba reports that on Friday last Company A, Second Battalion Spanish Infantry Regiment of Simanca, doing garrison duty on the south coast near Coyo Dama, deserted, joining the insurgents later west of El Cobre, where an English syndicate worked rich copper mines before the present revolution started.

Many men of the garrison had died of fever and the government convoy to bring supplies, expected a fortnight previous, had been awaited in vain. This being the situation the senior Captain Garrison mustered his forces out, loaded the ammunition, left on three pack mules, and marched to headquarters of Cuban General Rabi, where the party was well received after swearing allegiance to Cuba libre.

All were incorporated in the patriot army to swell the ranks of the celebrated infantry battalion formerly commanded by José Maceo.

CUBANS CAPTURE TWO TOWNS.

War Going On with Energy and the Insurgents Are Victorious at Various Points.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, Nov. 6, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 7.—The news is circulating in Havana that General Calixto Garcia has captured the important Town of Holguin, in Santiago de Cuba Province. Cable or telegraphic communications are impossible at this moment, and no details or confirmation of the report can be obtained, the insurgents having cut all the wires.

Mayari, another important town of the same province, has fallen, without any doubt, into the hands of the insurgents under Vega. The garrison of Holguin is 1,000 Spanish soldiers.

At Peralejos, in the same province, the insurgents under General Jesus Rabi have captured a large Spanish convoy bound for Bayamo. The convoy was escorted by a strong Spanish column under General Aldave. The fight lasted a whole day, but the Spaniards had to abandon the convoy, with money and provisions.

The war is very active all over the island. At the very doors of Pinar del Rio City the Spanish Colonel San Martin was defeated on Thursday by the insurgents and had to retire in haste into the city, leaving on the field twenty killed and forty-nine wounded. A great many guns and much ammunition were also abandoned in the flight of the Spanish column.

SPAIN'S POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Cisneros and His Associates Are Not to Be Sent to Madrid—Competitor Cases Coming On.

[SPECIAL BY GEORGE C. MUSGRAVE.]

Havana, Nov. 7, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 7.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—Owing to the delay in gathering the final evidence against Evangelina Cisneros' father and the other Isle of Pines prisoners, General Weyler was unable to secure their removal to Spain before he left. Marshal Blanco has rescinded the order transferring the trial to Madrid. The case is now to be investigated here. With Berriz away the witnesses will fearlessly speak the truth, and I am assured by competent authority that the prisoners will be set at liberty.

Marshal Blanco has ordered the papers in the cases of all political prisoners to be laid before him on Monday. Many of these men will shortly be released. The Marshal appears to be most anxious to give some speedy proof of his merciful intentions in individual instances and to secure the approbation of the United States. These actions are commendable, but they imply no sacrifice on the part of Spain. To prove Spanish sincerity he must do far more than release these few victims of Weyler's petty spite. Thousands of pacificos are still starving, but so far the authorities are doing nothing to mitigate that evil.

Another matter the delicacy of which forbids open discussion is the merciless traffic in young girls which is still persisted in among the Spanish officers. Weyler encouraged it. Blanco should take instant measures to eradicate the evil. To Havana these girls of tender age are brought from the country and introduced into houses of ill-fame. Their parents are starving or dead and the children are thus helpless in the clutches of the human monsters. Havana itself is a sink of cosmopolitan iniquity into which the vices of every country of the world are introduced and practiced with impunity.

I saw Señor Dominguez, the lawyer who is defending the Competitor prisoners, this morning with reference to their case. He seemed sanguine of securing at least Ona Melton's release, and he believed the liberation of all the American prisoners will probably follow soon.

Julio Quesada, a cousin of the Washington delegate of the Cuban Junta, was tried by court-martial in Havana on Thursday, but his sentence has not yet been announced. He is the first armed insurgent officer to be tried under the new Blanco-Pano régime and his fate is of public interest. The prisoner himself is now very ill and undergoing treatment in the Spanish military hospital closely guarded.

MEXICO WANTS CUBA FREED.

Diaz Said to Have Prepared a Note to the United States Urging Intervention.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Philadelphia Cubans were joyed today by the receipt of intelligence to the effect that the government of Mexico had decided to send to the Washington authorities a note favoring immediate intervention in the affairs of Cuba.

The information came direct to the New York Junta in the shape of a cipher dispatch from a prominent Cuban resident of the Mexican capital, who has entertained Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires in Washington during the latter's stay in the City of Mexico. It was known in this city for some time that Quesada was on a secret mission from the junta in this country to the junta in Mexico. The latter has not until recently been in a flourishing condition owing to the lack of sympathy for Cuba on the part of the people of Mexico.

It is stated that Quesada has been kindly received by President Diaz of Mexico and that the Chief Magistrate listened willingly to the arguments advanced by the Cuban delegate. Just what will be the nature of the note said to be in course of preparation for transmittal by the Mexican government to the Washington authorities was not stated in the cipher dispatch referred to.

A local authority, who was surprised to think that the information should leak out in any other way except through the State department at Washington, said in confirmation of the rumor that Mexico would urge the United States to demand of Spain an immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba. The note would further urge that the United States intervene by force if necessary to bring Spain to such terms as the American government thought wise and just.

The note will urge, says THE TRIBUNE informant, that independence for Cuba be asked for and that the island be thereafter under the joint control of the United States and Mexico.

CHOIR REFUSES TO SING.

Cuban Sympathizers Lead a Strike in a New York Church Because of Seth Low.

New York, Nov. 7.—The chorus choir of the People's Church, of which the Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr. is pastor, consisting of about forty singers, refused to sing today out of sympathy with Professor Agramonte, their leader, because the pastor last Sunday advocated the election of Seth Low for Mayor.

Professor Agramonte is a Cuban and a member of the junta here. His son has been in a Spanish prison on the Island of Cuba for two years. The Cubans say that Seth Low was opposed to any intervention of this country in Cuban affairs, and has stood against the cause of Cuban liberty since the outbreak of the last war.

Dr. Dixon in his sermon today said that he sympathized with Professor Agramonte, and had advocated voting for Low last Sunday only because he stood the best chance for election against Tammany. He was opposed to Low personally.

AUTONOMY SAID TO BE FAVORED

Minister Draper Quoted as Saying That the McKinley Administration Wants It Adopted.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, Nov. 7.—The Azenzia Libera says: "Minister Draper has declared that the United States will strain tolerance to the last limits and will use the utmost efforts to induce the Cubans to accept autonomy. Nevertheless the influence of the United States over the insurgents is very problematic."

Floating Dry Dock Arrives.

Havana, Nov. 7.—The long-expected floating dry dock, built in England and spacious enough to accommodate large ironclads, arrived here today. It crossed the Atlantic without damage.

WRECKED BY A BRAZIL MOB.

Destruction of a Newspaper Plant Owing to Criticisms Upon the Government.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 7.—Last night a large mob broke into and looted the offices of the Republican. Although the plan was generally known, the police were powerless to prevent the attack.

The Republican had made itself particularly obnoxious by its criticisms upon the government policy in connection with the recent campaign against the fanatics and by its attacks upon President Moraes and General Marcado Betancourt, the Minister of War, who was fatally stabbed during the disturbance that followed the attempt upon the President's life last Friday afternoon.

London, Nov. 7.—The correspondent of the Times at Rio Janeiro, cabling further particulars as to developments since the attack on President Moraes and the killing of General Betancourt last Friday, says:

"The city is quiet and orderly today (Sunday). The streets are strongly patrolled and the garrison is held in constant readiness. President Moraes has issued a proclamation lamenting the crime, but declaring that it will not cause him to swerve a hair's breadth in the fulfillment of his constitutional mission. Colonel Moraes, who was with the President at the time of the outrage, says that many letters have been received recently threatening the President's life. The official organ declares that the crime was the result of a political conspiracy.

"The name of the assassin is Marcellino de Mello. He has been associated with the Jacobins, several of whom have been arrested."

SHIPWRECK OWING TO A FOG.

Sinking of the Steamer John McLeod Off Halifax—Mishaps to Other Vessels.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 7.—The ship John McLeod, Captain Stewart, with a cargo of sugar bound to this port, struck Black Rock, one of the Sister shoals, near Sambro, entrance of this harbor, at 8 o'clock this morning during a thick fog. The vessel commenced to make water fast and the crew all took to the boats. The ship sank soon after the crew left, going down in about thirty fathoms.

London, Nov. 7.—The British steamer Harewood has arrived at Gibraltar with machinery out of order. It was last reported at Savona, Oct. 23, from Tyne.

A dispatch from Flushing says that the British steamer St. Cuthbert, Captain Fitzgerald, from New York to Antwerp, is ashore at Paardemarkt Wielingen and is a total loss. It was 1,519 tons and twelve years old, and owned by Troop & Son of St. Johns. It was worth about $40,000, and the cargo was valued at $100,000. It was for the Acadia refinery and is insured in New York. The Captain and crew lost all their effects.

TRIBESMEN TREAT FOR PEACE.

Orakzais Ready to Yield to British Arms, but the Afridis Are Still Unruly.

Simla, Nov. 7.—Official dispatches from Maidan, in the Maidan Valley, where the British column under Sir William Lockhart is encamped, say that a large deputation of the Orakzais has entered the camp to treat for peace, but that as yet the Afridis give no sign of yielding.

Meanwhile, the tribesmen cut the telegraph wires nightly, persistently harass the expedition, fire at long range on every baggage convoy crossing Arhanga Pass, and attack every foraging party. One of the latter narrowly escaped massacre. Several have been killed or wounded in these desultory encounters. Among the killed was Lieutenant Giffard of the Northamptonshire Regiment. Lieutenant Sullivan of the Sikhs was badly wounded.

SLIGHTLY INJURED IN A DUEL.

Editor and Theatrical Manager Meet with Swords Owing to an Offensive Article.

Paris, Nov. 7.—A duel was fought today between Albert Carre, manager of the Théâtre du Vaudeville, and M. Servanines, editor of the Paris. The former received a scratch on the arm.

The encounter grew out of an article published in the Paris containing allusions to the private affairs of M. Carre, which he regarded as insulting.

GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

Measures Which Are Attracting General Attention Now Ready for Introduction.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The Reichstag will meet on Nov. 30. It is understood that, in addition to the budget, a naval bill and a measure for the reform of military procedure, both of which have been under ministerial consideration for some time past, will be introduced as soon as the session opens.

The military bill, as drafted, proposes to establish public and oral procedure within certain limits, and involves a renunciation of the right of the Emperor to confirm or cancel the verdicts of military courts. Both concessions are of the highest importance.

COON HUNT TURNS OUT A JOKE.

C. L. Williams Tells of the Deception He Practiced to Fool His Friends.

A true history of the alleged coon hunt on the links of the Glen View Golf club on Saturday night was made public yesterday by C. L. Williams, who led the hunters to the assault. Williams said that on Thursday he made a deal with a boy to secure a coon and have it in readiness on Saturday night. The animal was in readiness when Williams called for it, while the hunters were in the forest. He claims that he drew away from the other hunters after they had treed a coon and allowed it to escape, and returned later dragging an animal which he claimed to have captured, but which was in reality a coon which had been dead some time.

"There was one thing which bothered me," Williams said, "but luckily no one noticed it. The coon had been a long time dead and was as stiff as a golf stick, but I struck it in the head two or three times with a stick, and William Holabird, who was in on the secret, swore by his honor that I had won the laurels of the chase. M. M. Kirkman took the little beast by the tail and held it up to view, and then I guess every one else at the club handled it and commented on its beauty, but never wondered what made it as cold and hard as a brick. The event was a success, however, and all the hunters I have met feel that the occasion justified the deception."

The question has been raised whether President Shortall of the Illinois Humane society will take up the case on the ground that it is as cruel for a coon to be killed by a boy on orders as by a company of golf players for sport.

GRIM WANT IN CUBA.

Starvation Killing Concentrados by Thousands.

WEYLER'S CRUEL ORDERS

Scenes of Suffering and Death on All Sides.

PEOPLE DYING IN STREETS.

Hospitals Neglected and as Foul as the Graveyards.

BLANCO IS MORE MERCIFUL.

Havana, Cuba, Nov. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—Weyler has gone, but his purpose to "exterminate the breed" of Cuban patriots is being fulfilled.

Starvation is killing the "concentrados" by tens of thousands. Hunger is doing what Spain's 200,000 soldiers cannot accomplish.

Women and children, the weak, the old, are dying like sheep; the rural population "concentrated" in the towns has filled the graveyards, and its dead now lie unburied. The frightful sufferings of those who survive cry out to the pity, the charity, the mercy of the civilized world.

It is impossible to describe to you what I have seen. Words fail. I have seen dead babies lying on the breasts of their unconscious mothers. I have seen babies whose dry, black lips vainly pressed the breasts of their dead mothers, seeking that nourishment that the good God allotted to them.

Understand this: The physicians of Havana are now forbidden to give starvation as a cause of death. Women and children starve and the reports of their death are falsified.

Scene of Suffering and Death.

Hear and believe what a correspondent in the town of San Domingo writes in the Diario de la Marina of yesterday:

"A multitude of sick fell dying upon garbage in the streets here, and there they lay until, after having served as ignominious spectacles for hours, they were collected and hauled away in ox carts, used for garbage, to the dumping grounds.

"If the bodies are admitted to the cemetery they reach there only in this unseemly manner. The church cemeteries are full, so most of these dead bodies are thrown into the fields to be eaten by the birds and dogs."

The "birds" of which this correspondent writes are vultures. The vultures are gorged; the dogs can eat no more.

Both the newspapers which supported Weyler and those which opposed him are now forced to tell half the truth about the starving "concentrados." Here are some whole truths that are undeniable: Since Weyler's proclamation driving the country people into the towns was issued half the rural population of western Cuba has died. Half of those who survive are so weak, so emaciated, that the flickering spark of life in them will surely soon be extinguished.

Blanco May Save Some Lives.

They cannot survive, although Blanco, the new Governor General, has ordered that service rations be issued to them—rations such as his soldiers get. The lives of the other half of the survivors Blanco will save. He has acted promptly, but such has been the fatal effect of Weyler's savagery that Blanco cannot undo or counteract it.

The Assistant Mayor of Havana tells me that there are 15,000 "concentrados" in this city. Ragged, thin, and starving, these people are huddled in the public buildings. There and in the archways of houses they sleep by day, only to be driven by hunger to beg at night. With my own eyes I have seen dead bodies picked up under these archways in the dawn of early day and carted away.

Hospitals in Bad Condition.

The hospitals here are as foul as the graveyards. Certainly not more than 10 per cent of the deaths among the "concentrados" in this city are reported. But from these official figures it is easily learned that the death rate among the children of the "concentrados" in hospitals and public buildings is 90 per cent, and among the adults 50 per cent. The death rate in the smaller cities and towns, where no meat is received from the United States, is even larger than this dreadful percentage.

The absolute fact is that in Havana the conditions are five times more favorable than anywhere else in Cuba. Yet the Spanish official reports prove that 1,778 persons died in Havana during the month of September last and 2,272 during October just passed. What is called here the "healthy season" is approaching, but so enfeebled, so wretched, so hopeless are the "concentrados" who still live, there can be no doubt the death rate among them will increase. During the week ending today 520 people died in this city. This tremendous rate is almost four times the annual weekly average of deaths here—135.

Perish by Hundreds.

Three hundred "concentrados" were driven into Melena Del Sur. Not one survives. In Artemisa 3,000 women and children have perished, starved to death. In Matanzas now there are not more than 40,000 people. On Oct. 30 and 31 and Nov. 1 136 died in Matanzas, an average of forty-five a day. At that rate the population of Matanzas would disappear in two years and a half, for few children are born there, or, indeed, anywhere in Cuba. In San Domingo, where there are 50,000 people, from thirty to forty-seven people die every day.

The Diario de la Marina strongly urges that an organized effort be made to relieve the awful need of the starving. But the people in the cities and towns are impoverished, and whatever their disposition to help, however great their pity, they have nothing to give. Here is, indeed, an opportunity for international charity. The people of the world should come to the aid of the starving in this island. From a mere selfish point of view it is my duty to warn the United States that the field here is ripe for cholera, typhus fever, yellow fever, or smallpox. The medical authorities dread an epidemic of one of these diseases during this winter. And unless all communication with Cuba be cut off the disease, whichever it is, epidemic here, would almost surely be imported into the United States next spring.

NEW YORK WOMAN IN DISTRESS.

Traveler, Who Says She Is Wife of Dr. A. G. Hinkley, Is Robbed and Nearly Starves.

Exhausted from hunger, Mrs. Josie Hinkley, who says she is the wife of Dr. A. G. Hinkley, a New York physician of 174 West Fifty-eighth street, staggered into the Harrison Police Station with a three weeks' old baby in her arms yesterday and asked for aid. She said that she was on her way to see her dying mother at Benton Harbor, Mich., and that at Washington she had been robbed of a valise containing funds for her trip, amounting to $100. With a pass to her destination she continued her journey as far as Chicago without eating anything.

She arrived at the Baltimore and Ohio Depot yesterday afternoon and related her story to the ticket agent. He directed her to the Harrison Street Station. When Mrs. Hinkley had told these facts to the desk sergeant she suddenly fainted. Matron Heiland was summoned and Mrs. Hinkley and her child were taken to the annex of the police station and remained there until 9 o'clock last night, when they left for Benton Harbor, after telegraphic assistance had come from New York.

Mrs. Hinkley left her home on Saturday morning in response to a message from Benton Harbor to the effect that her mother was ill. Taking her child with her, she began her journey by way of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and at Washington a change of cars had to be made, and Mrs. Hinkley employed a boy to carry her valises. Soon after leaving the city she searched for the one containing the money, but it was missing.

Being unaccustomed to traveling alone, she did not know what to do in her predicament, and being without funds she was not able to procure any food. Food was given to her and a telegram was sent to Dr. Hinkley. A response was received at 8 o'clock, it is said.

The locality where Dr. Hinkley lives is aristocratic.

POET FIELD'S TOTS RUN AWAY.

Baby Heroes of "Winken, Blinken, and Nod" Escape Mother's Watchful Eyes at Buena Park.

Residents of Buena Park rubbed their eyes and consulted their calendars at sight of a chubby infant wriggling about on the beach of Lake Michigan just before sundown, as though Cupid had just come up from a bath. The motherly woman from Montrose boulevard who reached the beach first and gathered the mite in her apron was astounded to discover the 3-year-old daughter of Eugene Field, and farther up the beach, towards the Lake View waterworks, the 6-year-old son of the poet, who with his sister had run away from the Field home in Clarendon avenue that morning and evidently had been spending all day at the beach.

The search that took place among the weeds on the beach failed to disclose a remnant of what the two children had worn when they ran away from home that morning. One wrapped in a neighbor's coat and the other in a sheltering apron, the children were carried to the Field home.

HOSPITAL CORNER STONE LAID.

New Institution Being Constructed for the Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

The corner stone of the new St. Anthony Hospital was laid yesterday in the presence of more than 1,000 persons. The institution is situated almost directly opposite the Industrial Home for the Blind at Nineteenth street and Douglas boulevard. The exercises opened with the singing of "This Is the Day of the Lord" by St. Andrew's and St. Paul's singing societies. Chancellor Mooney then blessed the edifice. Following the laying of the stone the combined male choirs of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's sang "Veni Creator." The Rev. G. D. Heldmann, pastor of St. Paul's Church and master of ceremonies, followed with sermons in English and German, the Rev. Mr. Procopius, O. S. B., in Bohemian, and the Rev. J. Farnek in Polish. The new hospital is the property of an association of Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart. The building will be 114 feet long, 50 feet deep, and four stories high. It will be of the German Renaissance style of architecture.

TRAMP THIEVES' DEN IS FOUND.

Six Men Taken by Captain Colleran and His Detectives Had a Rendezvous.

Captain Colleran of detective headquarters and his men scoured the city yesterday in search of plunder which the six men now under arrest at headquarters secured. Early last evening they found a room at North Clark and Huron streets in which was a satchel filled with silverware. Several revolvers were found hidden about the place. Detectives Alcock, Hanley, and Norton, who learned of the existence, raided it at dusk.

A vivid description of a gun fight was published, in which it was stated that a score of shots were fired. As a matter of fact, the men arrested are a lot of tramps, living in Clark street lodging-houses, and, according to the story told by one of the policemen who aided in the capture, not a revolver was found in the party. The value of the property recovered, according to another policeman, is less than $200.

TO CHASE AWAY THE STENCH.

Health Department Promises to Look Into That Stock-Yards "Odor."

The stench that arose out of the Stock-Yards region and was wafted to the North and West Divisions of the city all of Saturday night to the discomfiture of the people was scattered into thin air yesterday, but the Department of Health will make a special effort to inquire into the cause and to chase away similar smells. It is promised by the department that a special inspection will be made, and that the officers must be alert in the future.

Commissioner Reynolds declared last night that the river, the glue works, and the Stock-Yards proper were a trio that was hard to manage. He said he could not hope to check the river smells until the canal was finished, but he did say that the glue and Stock-Yards people would be held to sharp accounts hereafter for their doings.

Lower Freights on Sugar.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The Minister of Commerce intends to reduce all freights on sugar destined for exportation.

FOR BETTER MONEY.

Monetary Commission in Receipt of Suggestions.

ONE BY JOHN C. BULLITT.

Philadelphia Financier Offers a Plan of His Own.

BANKS TO ISSUE ALL NOTES.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—The Monetary commission is receiving in answer to its invitation many interesting propositions for reform of the banking and currency systems of the country, and among these is one from John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia, which, coming highly indorsed as it does by financial authorities, has commanded great attention and study. Mr. Bullitt's plan touches every branch of the problem before the commission, and its provisions in outline are as follows:

"That all of the outstanding currency obligations, amounting to about $800,000,000, shall be taken up and canceled, being replaced according to business exigencies (under the direction of a currency board composed of the President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Controller of the Currency) by 3 per cent bonds.

"There is to be but one kind of currency—namely: national bank notes, redeemable in gold at the bank of issue and a selected bank of reserve, and these notes are to be issued gradually to replace United States obligations as the latter are retired. These notes are to be secured by a deposit of 15 per cent of gold in the Treasury, by 15 per cent gold in the bank vault, and by a first lien upon all of the banks' assets, as well as by a special provision giving the government the right to assess all national banks when needed to make good notes of a defaulting bank, the notes of which would then be redeemed by the government. A tax is to be laid upon the banks to cover the expenses of the currency board and the balance held to secure redemption of notes in gold, but if this exceeds $10,000,000 the surplus may be covered into the Treasury to pay interest on United States bonds and for general purposes. This tax should be one-half of 1 per cent or 1 per cent per annum, as the commission shall elect.

"Power should be given to banks, under permission from the currency board, to increase the note issue when demand caused by unusual financial emergency, such increase to be subject to a tax (to be determined from time to time by the currency board) upon the notes while in circulation, the tax upon the notes to be at a rate which would put a pressure upon the banks to take up the notes when the emergency has passed.

Silver Redeemed in Gold.

"Silver and subsidiary coins should be redeemed in gold by the United States government when demanded. These amount to about $100,000,000. No notes should be issued for less than $5. National banks should be constrained to exchange notes now out for new issue by surrendering notes as they receive them.

"Customs duties and taxes of all kinds due the government should be payable one-third in gold and two-thirds in bank notes. This is necessary to supply the government with the gold required by it to pay interest upon its bonds, redeem silver, and for other purposes.

"The legal tender quality of gold and silver should remain as now provided by law, and they should be the only legal tender except to the extent of two-thirds of customs duties and taxes due the government, which should be payable in bank notes, as above stated.

"Confer upon the currency board power to regulate the issue of bank notes from time to time in lieu of the government currency retired, and to authorize new banks and branch banks to be established when and where and with such amounts of capital as the board may deem proper and expedient, with power also to increase the amount of note issue by the banks required for the normal conditions of business as the country shall grow in population and in business expansion.

"As banking capital may be increased by creation of new banks the currency board should have power to adjust the note issue, whether normal or extraordinary, between the new and old banks—no distinction being drawn between them.

"The 15 per cent gold upon the note issue deposited in the government Treasury and the 15 per cent kept in bank vaults should be counted as part of the 25 per cent reserve on deposit in national banks.

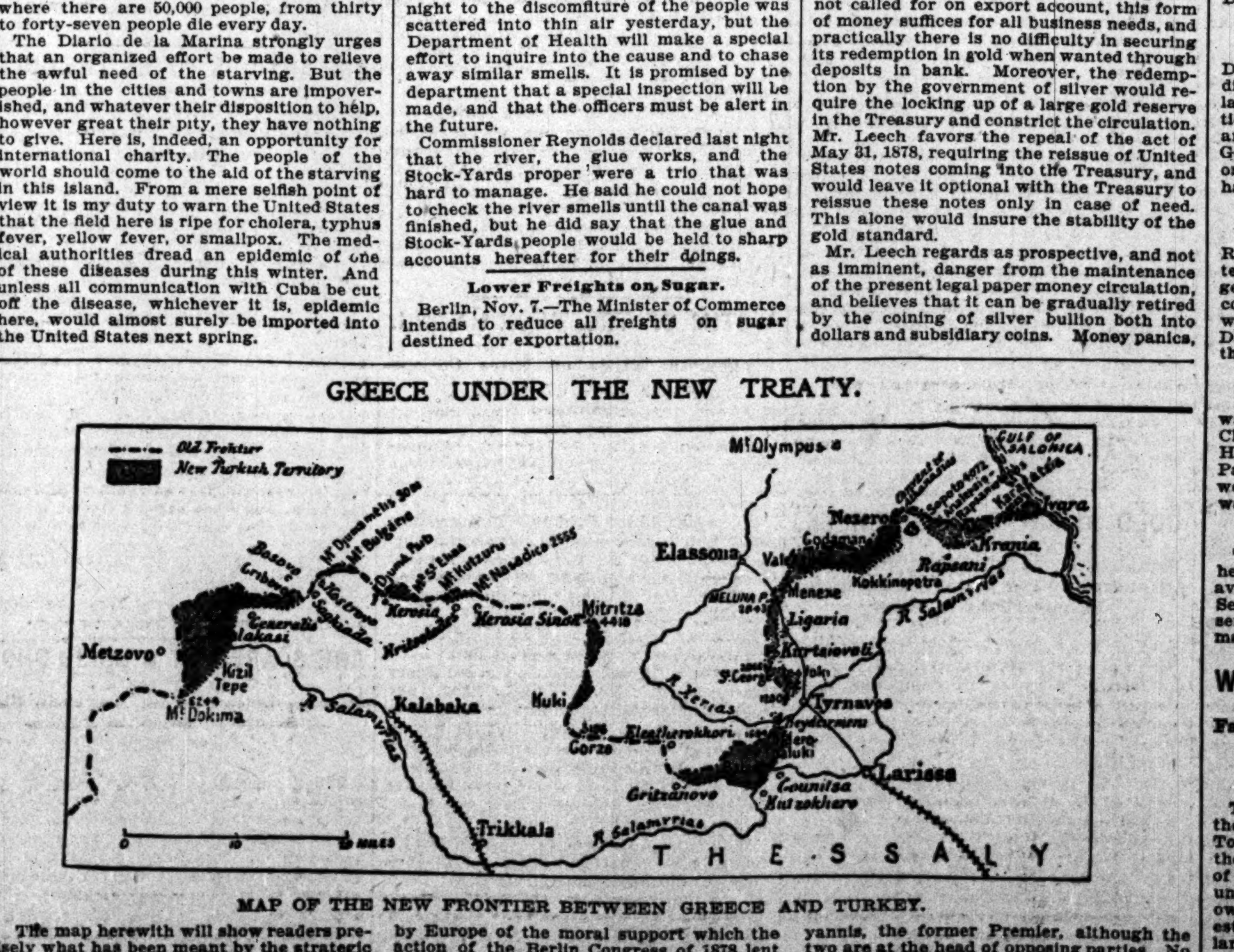
"The system of clearing-house certificates adopted by the banks in the large cities in times of panic should be legalized. They have proved to be most salutary, and there can be no better evidence of the need of such a system than the fact that it has been established by voluntary consent in times of panic."

Revision of Present Laws.

Vice President E. O. Leech of the National Union Bank of New York, formerly director of the United States Mint, has also presented a paper to the commission, addressed not so much to the merits of any particular form of banking system as to needed reforms of the present minting and currency laws. He favors branch banks, but doubts the present advisability of making the bank's assets the sole basis of issue, although that would be the true logical method. Nor does he believe it necessary to redeem all of the silver coin and paper in gold, as the wants of the people are fully adequate to keeping in active circulation the $480,000,000 of this money now afloat, as evidenced by the successful practice of France. In the West, South, and middle sections of the country, where gold is not called for on export account, this form of money suffices for all business needs, and practically there is no difficulty in securing its redemption in gold when wanted through deposits in bank. Moreover, the redemption by the government of silver would require the locking up of a large gold reserve in the Treasury and constrict the circulation. Mr. Leech favors the repeal of the act of May 31, 1878, requiring the reissue of United States notes coming into the Treasury, and would leave it optional with the Treasury to reissue these notes only in case of need. This alone would insure the stability of the gold standard.

Mr. Leech regards as prospective, and not as imminent, danger from the maintenance of the present legal paper money circulation, and believes that it can be gradually retired by the coining of silver bullion both into dollars and subsidiary coins. Money panics, he thinks, are aggravated by the accumulation of country bank deposits in New York, whence it is withdrawn rapidly just when needed there. Therefore he would abolish reserve cities and require national banks throughout the country to keep about 15 per cent cash in reserve in their own vaults, insuring a uniform distribution of money.

GREECE UNDER THE NEW TREATY.



MAP OF THE NEW FRONTIER BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

The map herewith will show readers precisely what has been meant by the strategic rectification of the frontier between Greece and Turkey for the benefit of the victorious power. The shaded strips and patches indicate the territorial gains that Turkey has secured. The changes may be said in general to put Turkey in possession of mountain tops and passes capable of fortification. What it means to Greece is the withdrawal by Europe of the moral support which the action of the Berlin Congress of 1878 lent to the Greek aspirations for growth in the direction of Macedonia. The signing of the preliminary treaty at Constantinople led to fierce indignation at Athens, and to the overthrow of the Ralli ministry. A new Cabinet, headed by M. Zeamis, is now in office. The present Prime Minister is a nephew of Delyannis, the former Premier, although the two are at the head of opposing parties. No protests on the part of Greece can now prevent the consummation of the plan of the great powers to supervise Greek revenues through an international commission which will protect the former bondholders and also make sure the payment of the indemnity to Turkey.

BLACK JACK'S BAND IN ARIZONA.

Famous Bandits of Mexico Connected with the Santa Fe Robbery Near Grant's.

Santa Fé, N. M., Nov. 7.—United States Marshal Foraker today telegraphed to Washington for authority to employ five picked men to take the trail of the gang who last night held up the Atlantic and Pacific train near Grant's Station. The Marshal left for Grant's Station tonight and expects to receive an answer from the Washington authorities there. He is satisfied that the original Black Jack gang of desperadoes is responsible for this crime. He says there are eight men in the band, and last week he had information that they had returned from Mexico and were in Arizona.

For some time Marshal Foraker has been trying to get authority from the Mexican government to arrest the gang. He has known the location of their stronghold in the mountains and had hoped to be able to bring them into the United States to stand trial for the many crimes supposed to have been committed by them in New Mexico and Arizona, but the government of Mexico refused to give any authority in this matter, insisting that before any step was taken all the evidence against Black Jack and his gang should be laid before and reviewed by Minister Romero at Washington.

It is feared before their arrest can be effected the Black Jack gang will have reached their mountain hiding place and be free from arrest until Mexico can be prevailed upon to consent to their extradition.

The No. 2 passenger train of the Santa Fé Pacific, which was held up at Grant's Station last night, reached the city at 11:30 this morning. Conductor Aldrich states that just as the train came to a halt at Grant's a fusillade of shots rang out on the air, and as far as he could see several men boarded the train, one on the engine. He and Engineer H. D. McCarty were on the platform, but ran and caught the train as it was moving out, the fireman, Henry Abel, being compelled at the point of a cocked revolver to pull the train up to the stock-yards about two miles distant. The conductor, fully realizing that something was wrong, left the train at the stock-yards, where the robbers had ordered the train stopped, and ran back to the station, telegraphing the news to Division Superintendent Hubbard at Gallup and Sheriff Hubbell.

In the meantime the robbers, who wore false beards and were unmasked, cut the mail coach, day and chair coaches, and the Pullman sleeper from the engine and express car, and the fireman was again ordered to pull the latter further up the road. They commenced dynamiting the express car and the third explosion blew out one end of the car, Abel being forced to assist the robbers. Once inside they picked out the safe which they surmised contained considerable money and valuables and placed on it a stick of dynamite, a few lumps of coal on the dynamite, and then attached a fuse, which they lit, and blew a hole in the safe. They helped themselves to a number of packages containing gold and silver coin, which they placed in a sack, and then left the car, going in the direction of the Malpoi ricks, where their horses were picketed.

The express car was on fire and Abel, thoroughly frightened, and after seeing the robbers at a safe distance, backed the engine and express car into the other portion of the train left standing at the stock yards, and in consequence the express car, day coach, and chair car were telescoped and all three destroyed by fire.

JUDGE E. S. HOLBROOK DIES.

Old Chicagoan Expires at His Home, 4441 Champlain Avenue—Points in His Personal History.

Edmund S. Holbrook, an old citizen of Chicago, died at his home, 4441 Champlain avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Judge Holbrook was born in Grafton, Mass., April 23, 1816. His parents were of English ancestry and descendants of the earliest settlers of New England. Edmund S. Holbrook received the degree of A. B. from Amherst College in 1839. He was prominent in the anti-slavery movement. He became professor of language, belles-lettres, and vocal music in the college at Essex County, Virginia.

There he soon became prominent as the local orator for the Whig party. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Richmond.

In 1843 he left Virginia and opened a law office in Ottawa, Ill. He moved to Peru, Ill., and joined the volunteers for the Mexican War and took part in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1848 he purchased the Peru Telegraph, changing it to a Free Soil newspaper.

In 1852 Mr. Holbrook married Miss Anne Case of Racine, Wis. He practiced law with a branch office in Joliet, where his practice was largely extended. In 1865 he moved his business to Chicago. He leaves three children, two daughters—Florence and Maud—and one son, Stanley. The pallbearers at the funeral will be Judge Shepard, Judge Tuley, ex-Judge Wallace, W. M. Hitt, James B. Bradwell, Josiah Stiles, and Daniel Evans.

Funeral of Edgar Terhune.

Edgar Terhune was buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral services were held at the house, 1513 Forest avenue, and were conducted by the Rev. Arthur Little, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Evanston. Mrs. Terhune was unable to attend the funeral, as during the night she became so ill that she was confined to her bed. Interment was at Oakwoods, and the body was placed in a vault. The pallbearers were: Henry W. Foster, A. W. Brown, S. P. Doughardt, and L. Webber.

Catherine Augusta Geer.

Mrs. Catherine Augusta Geer, wife of David S. Geer, 178 East Forty-first street, died at the Lakeside Hospital at 10 o'clock last night as the result of a surgical operation performed on Wednesday. The funeral announcement will be made later. Mrs. Geer was a daughter of Lemuel E. Brown, one of the early settlers at Lemont. She had resided in and near Chicago all her life.

Funeral of Colonel H. T. Russell.

The funeral services of Colonel Henry T. Russell were held at the Revere House yesterday. Russell was Vice President and general manager of the Union Drop Forge company. He died suddenly on Friday while at luncheon in his hotel. The Rev. David E. Platter of Buena Park preached the funeral sermon.

Dies on His Wedding Trip.

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Edward Marshall, traveling salesman for a Chicago firm, died last night at St. Joseph's Hospital. He was married in Pittsburg, Pa., two weeks ago and he and his wife were here on their wedding trip, when he was taken sick.

Funeral of Seth Warner.

The funeral services of Seth Warner were held yesterday afternoon at 49 South Center avenue, the Rev. W. M. Lawrence of the Second Baptist Church officiating. Representatives of Whittier Post, G. A. R., and many Oddfellows were present.

WILL GO OUT OF BUSINESS.

Farmers' Loan and Savings Company of Toronto Will Go Into Voluntary Liquidation.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 7.—The directors of the Farmers' Loan and Savings company of Toronto have decided to recommend to the shareholders the gradual winding up of the company's business by means of voluntary liquidation. This action is taken owing to the depreciation of Toronto real estate and the holding by the company of large blocks of unproductive property. The depositors and bondholders will suffer no loss. The assets, including uncalled capital, are $2,660,000, while liabilities are $1,353,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

VALUE OF A NAVY.

Mr. Roosevelt's Views Forcibly and Clearly Expressed.

URGES CONGRESS TO ACT.

Fortifications Not Sufficient Coast Protection.

SHIPS WILL INSURE PEACE.

Sarcasm for Statesmen Who Declare War Every Day.

MUST BE READY TO REPEL ATTACK.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A special from Washington says: "Theodore Roosevelt, in his capacity of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, entertains strong views on the subject of increasing the number of battleships, and he has no hesitation in expressing them whenever the occasion requires. He boldly declares that he believes the only efficient defense is a formidable fighting navy of battleships and torpedo boats. If Congress accepts his recommendation this winter the appropriations for the construction of battleships will be more liberal than those provided in the last annual appropriation for the navy.

"Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, if given an opportunity to appear before the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, which has charge of the naval appropriation bill, might convince some of the anti-naval members of the importance of strengthening our naval establishment.

"The Congressional Record will show that notwithstanding all the war talk which has been indulged in by both the House and Senate during the last few years, when it comes to voting for naval appropriations those members of Congress who daily declare war against Spain, England, Germany, and Japan, or other countries are generally found among the opponents of liberal appropriations for the army and navy.

Strong Words from Roosevelt.

"These are the sentiments which Mr. Roosevelt expressed today:

"'I hope to see bodies like the Chamber of Commerce of New York, representing the commercial interests of the country, just as strong in their support of a powerful fighting navy, from a commercial standpoint, as men who are solely interested in the honor of the flag. I know the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce will approve of a navy for patriotic reasons, too, but in addition they should approve of it as the best possible assurance against the risk of war and against the danger that would be caused by war.'

"Into the delivery of these sentiments Mr. Roosevelt threw some of his characteristic vigor. 'Should war occur,' he continued, 'the navy is not only the guardian of national honor but the surest guarantee of peace. I believe in readiness for war; not in war itself, unless it is demanded by national interest alone. The possession of a first-class navy will not tend and in the past never has tended to make this country go to war. On the contrary, it will tend to preserve peace, but the lack of such a navy may at any time expose us to some insult or humiliation which would not be tolerated by our people. We are high-spirited and a little hot-tempered, and, though sometimes short-sighted in preparing for or against war, are never backward about fighting if insulted.

Warships Insure Peace.

"'In other words, our people would fight just as quickly whether they had a navy or not, but if we have one there will be less danger of our being forced to fight and less chance of the fight being disastrous.

"'Now, about fortifications. They are excellent, indispensable, but not all-sufficient. If they are heavy enough, and the guns good enough, they can beat off ships that attack them, but they cannot prevent ships from passing them. They cannot prevent a daring and resolute Admiral from running by them to bombard or hold for ransom the town they guard. They can cause him loss and damage; they can beat him off if he is irresolute or weak, but if he is strong and brave they cannot be of use unless in conjunction with a formidable fighting fleet. All the forts that could be built around New York Harbor could not dislodge a blockading squadron which lay just beyond range of their guns, and such a squadron could completely stop all New York commerce.

Surest Means of Defense.

"'If there is no fleet to defend the coast the enemy can choose his own time, place, and conditions for attack, and this means that he can concentrate an overwhelming force on any point he chooses, while we would wait in blind ignorance, not knowing where the blow would fall.

"'The surest way to defend our own coasts would be to have a fleet strong enough to menace the enemy's coast; but this is too much to hope for. We should at least have a sufficiency of seagoing battleships supported by powerful armored cruisers and by plenty of torpedo boats. Then an enemy approaching our coast would do so at his peril, for from our fortified harbors we could strike at him as the opportunity arose. In short, we would be able to adopt the only kind of defense that ever amounts to anything—that is, the defensive with offensive returns. No boxer ever defeated an antagonist merely by parrying. A man must hit in order to win. Forts, indispensable though they are, will enable this nation only to parry the blows aimed at it. We want to return them in order to win, and they can be returned if we possess a formidable fighting navy.'"

DENOUNCES NEW YORK PULPITS

Episcopal Clergyman at Omaha Criticises Churches for Their Opposition to Henry George.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7.—At a Henry George memorial meeting this afternoon the Rev. John Williams, rector of St. Barnabas' Protestant Episcopal Church, denounced the churches of New York City for their opposition to George. The reverend gentleman said the New York churches, especially the Protestant Episcopal, were under the control of the Vanderbilts and Astors, and while Henry George was a Christian in his every fiber plutocratic influence in the church was strong enough to shut him out.

SLOW
CONVERSION.

If your husband will not abandon Coffee when you suspect the cause of his ailment comes from that source, persuade him to let you use one-half Postum Cereal Food Coffee in his regular Coffee. That will help some, and before long you can serve Pure Postum Coffee, if you see that it is properly boiled 15 minutes after boiling commences. That brings out the food value and makes the taste delicious. The change from Coffee to Postum has saved many lives.

Postum Cereal Co., Lim., Battle Creek, Mich.

TRY TO BEAT HANNA

Some of His Party Associates Are Against Him.

ATTITUDE OF BUSHNELL.

He Does Not Deny That He Will Be a Candidate.

EFFECT OF FORAKER'S WORK

Determination to Break Away from Caucus Rule.

PLAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Governor Bushnell is a candidate to succeed Senator Hanna. This announcement is made today, and in a telephonic interview with the Governor at his home in Springfield he failed to deny it. This was the conversation:

"Governor, what do you think of the talk in Democratic papers about some Republican members of the Legislature bolting Senator Hanna and preventing his election?"

"I do not care to talk on the subject. I have not given it any attention. I am interested these days in planning how I can give the people of Ohio the best possible administration during my second term."

"Would you accept an election to the Senate if it came as the result of such a deadlock as is talked of?"

"I said I did not care to be interviewed on the subject. I am tired being held up by newspaper men and asked about it. I do not know anything about it. Of course, I have seen a great many rumors in the newspapers, but have only taken them as rumors. I think when the Legislature meets it will do its duty. It is a matter that concerns the General Assembly and for which its members are responsible to the people. I do not appoint a Senator. I made my appointment last spring."

"Do you think, Governor, that the resolution adopted at Toledo pledging the Republican members of the General Assembly to Senator Hanna is binding upon them?"

"You must excuse me. I do not care to be interviewed about it. I am a loyal party man and always have been. I know the manner in which the declaration at Toledo was adopted."

"Would you accept the Senatorship to succeed Hanna?"

"Please do not ask me that." And he refused to talk further.

Knifed by Foraker.

It is believed the position of Governor Bushnell has been reached since it has become apparent that Senator Hanna has but little if any majority on the popular legislative vote. One-third of the State has been heard from and Bushnell's plurality over Chapman is 9,118, while the aggregate pluralities of the Republican candidates for the Legislature in the same counties are only 1,553. This shows that certain Republicans cut Hanna through the candidates for the General Assembly severely. It is evident that the most of this was done in the large cities, where the Foraker forces are centered—Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, and Zanesville, for instance—so that it is very likely that Mr. Hanna will have on the popular legislative vote little or no plurality. This gives the Foraker men the argument that Hanna has been rejected by the people. The present arrangement is for the Foraker adherents to not enter the Senatorial caucus.

Ex-Chairman Kurtz, the political manager of Senator Foraker, was asked today what he thought of the situation. He replied that it was "a bit mixed, but it will be worse before it is any better." He again denied he had ever said Hanna would be elected.

Policy of the Democrats.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 7.—John R. McLean and party left today for Washington. Mr. McLean has been considered the Democratic candidate for Senator, and his departure is regarded as an indication that he concedes the Legislature to the Republicans, notwithstanding the numerous notices of contest. Before his departure Mr. McLean held a conference with Chairman McConville and other Democratic leaders.

There is nothing known as to the probable policy of the Democrats as a minority in the Legislature, but it is believed they will join the anti-Hanna Republicans in bringing out a new man for Senator. The question has been raised as to whether seventy-three votes are necessary to elect a Senator, that number being a majority of all. If a majority of a quorum only is necessary some might be sick or absent, as that would be less embarrassing than to be present and vote against the caucus nominee. The point has also been raised as to the succession to the Governorship. If Governor Bushnell should be elected Senator by a fusion the Lieutenant Governor, A. W. Jones, would become the Chief Executive. As the State Senate is Democratic by 19 to 17, it is held that a Democratic Senator would succeed Jones, and be in line for the Governorship.

SOON TO HAVE A LIVELY FIGHT.

County Democracy's Coming Election Promises to Be Hotly Contested.

Internal politics bobbed up in the County Democracy yesterday afternoon and set on foot what promises to be one of the liveliest campaigns that organization ever engaged in. Within a few weeks the club will hold its annual election. A dozen members, it is said, desire to be elected President of the organization. They believe next year will be a big one for their party and expect the club to take a leading part in a good many notable events.

As usual, however, the ambitious candidates received a setback, because the meeting resulted in a committee of seven on nominations being provided for, and President Powers, himself to be a member of it, has the appointing of the other six members. He declined to name them at once on the plea that it was necessary to act cautiously and take a little time, as it was his desire to select the right men.

The charge was at once made by some of the alleged candidates that Mr. Powers would lay the wires to get himself nominated for reëlection. It was also said an opposition ticket will be put in the field.

By unanimous vote it was decided the club will take an active part in behalf of V. H. Perkins in the Sixth Congressional District campaign. Three mass-meetings are being arranged, at which Mayor Harrison is expected to be one of the speakers. The club agreed that it would turn out with a band and escort the Mayor to each of the meetings.

A committee consisting of Miles J. Devine, Martin Emerich, and James H. Farrell was named to draft resolutions relative to the death of Henry George.

A second committee was also appointed, consisting of Martin Emerich, E. U. Fliehmann, and James C. Dooley, to prepare resolutions thanking Tammany for its treatment of the organization when in New York and submit them at the next meeting.

The club celebrated in song the episode of defending the flag at Syracuse while on its pilgrimage to New York. R. E. Burke and Captain James H. Farrell were lauded as the heroes of the hour. The song was composed by Stephen Taylor Dekins and was set to the tune of "Wearing of the Green."

Corpse with the Heart Cut Out.

Millville, N. J., Nov. 7.—While Richard Simpkins and Charles Wiser were walking through Mount Pleasant Cemetery today they were startled by finding that the grave of Mrs. Phœbe Tilton had been opened and the body exhumed. They followed the tracks where the body had been dragged, and about 200 yards in the woods found the corpse cut open with an ax from breast to pelvis and the heart missing. The police have no clew.

In lung and chest troubles, ulcerations, affected kidneys, etc., use Sander's Eucalyptol.

GALE WAS A FIERCE ONE.

STEAMER IDAHO HAD NO SHOW IN SATURDAY'S STORM.

Names of the Men Who Went Down to the Death in Lake Erie—Captain of the Steamer Mariposa Tells of the Rescue of the Two Only Survivors—Nearly Dead When Taken from the Spar of the Sunken Vessel, but Soon Restored to Usual Health.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The following are the names of sixteen of the nineteen men who lost their lives on the steamer Idaho, which sank during the gale on Saturday morning above Long Point on Lake Erie: Alexander Gillies, Captain, Buffalo; George Gibson, first mate, Buffalo; William Clancy, chief engineer, Buffalo; John D. Taylor, steward, Buffalo; Nelson Skinner, first assistant engineer; Louis Gilmore, watchman; Richard McLean, wheelman; Robert Williams, wheelman; A. J. Richard, lookout; Henry Thomson, lookout; Conrad Blanker, fireman; William Gregory, fireman; John Healy, assistant steward; Frederick Miffort, oiler; Edward Smith, deck hand, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Beel, deck hand. The names of three of the men drowned are unknown to the steamship company. One was a fireman and another a deck hand.

The names of the two men saved are Louis Laforce Jr., second mate, and William Gill, a deckhand, living at 137 Kent street, Rochester, N. Y. It is not known at the office of the Western Transit company where the greater portion of the dead men hail from.

The Idaho went out of commission three or four years ago, but this summer she was thoroughly overhauled. After her overhauling she was placed at the disposal of the Naval Veterans' association, and by that organization used as a flagship during the G. A. R. encampment in August. At the close of the encampment she was put into commission again as a freighter.

The Captain of the ill-fated steamer, Alex. Gillies, was one of the most widely known of lake seamen. He was 41 years old, and knew the lake waters like a book. His brother, Donald Gillies, is Captain of the steamer Harlem.

Story of the Rescue.

When the steamer Mariposa arrived in port about midnight last night with the news of the disaster to the Idaho and having on board the two surviving members of the crew, Captain Root had this to say regarding the storm on the lake and the rescue of the two men:

"It was about 12:30 yesterday afternoon when I first learned of the wreck of the Idaho. I was on deck when my first mate, Myron Chamberlain, came to me and told me that he had sighted a spar off to the north and that he thought there were a couple of men clinging to it. He pointed it out to me, and when I got the glass on it I could distinguish the men plainly. We were running under a good head of steam at the time, and I put on more and headed for the spar.

"When nearing it I was puzzled how to help the men off, for I could not lower a boat in such a storm. Finally I circled about the spar until I ran alongside and my men picked the poor fellows off. They had to drag them away from the spar by force, for the men had been there so long that their arms had become numbed and were twisted about the mast and almost frozen fast to it.

"When we got the men on board we put them in bunks and gave them some warm food and soups and had them feeling pretty good physically when we reached harbor."

William Gill, the rescued deckhand, a swarthy, well built man, 23 years old, has sailed the lakes since he was a youth. He is more intelligent than the average seafaring man, and his story of the disaster, as told early this morning, is a thrilling one.

"We left here on Friday night, bound for Chicago with a cargo of general merchandise," said he. "Everything seemed all right until we got outside the breakwater, and then we were struck by the worst storm that I ever saw. When the first big breaker struck us we were tossed in the air like a top and a second later a big roller came over the port bow and rolled down amidships a foot deep. The wind shrieked and howled, but we did not pay much attention to the storm. We had felt wind before. The Captain consulted with the mate and decided that he could weather it, and he kept on his course.

"As we headed up the lake dead against the gale it appeared to be getting worse every minute. The waves were running high and the wind threw the tops from the breakers like dust.

"We moved slowly against the heavy wind and sea, and when we were well up the lake we found that the boat was making water. It kept coming faster and faster, and the bilge pumps were put to work, but the water gained and every minute the ship kept getting less buoyant, and the big combers continued breaking over her.

"We were near Long Point at this time and the Captain started to put in there, with the intention of beaching the ship. But the water gained so rapidly that it was too late. She was already laboring, and the two men at the wheel could do nothing with her. Two more men went to work with them, and finally they brought her around and headed her toward land.

Pumps Are Useless.

"Captain Gillies started the pumps, ordered the men to the fire buckets, and we formed a line and began to bail, but it was no use. The water gained on the pumps and the buckets and soon the water put the fires out.

"When it was found that the power was gone and that the Idaho could not be moved we knew we could not live in the trough of that fearful sea, and the only hope left us was to run out the anchor and bring her head up to the sea and let her ride out the gale.

"Every seaman realized the danger of attempting to do that in face of a hurricane, and when Captain Gillies decided to do it he ordered the lashing of the boats cut and told the men they were forced to take one last chance for their lives.

"At the word the anchor dropped from the bow and the chain began to pay out, but the sea was too heavy, and instead of the anchor catching with a firm grip and bringing the ship's head up to the stern with a jerk it went too slow and simply tumbled into the trough of the sea, which broke over her in torrents.

"In an instant she was as helpless as a log and she was tossed here and there and taking every wave aboard.

"From port to starboard the great mountains of foaming water poured, rolling into the hold and adding to the quantity already weighting her down. The load was too much, and, after a moment, when we all felt that we were lost, the ship keeled over to the starboard and went down stern first.

Ready for the Boats.

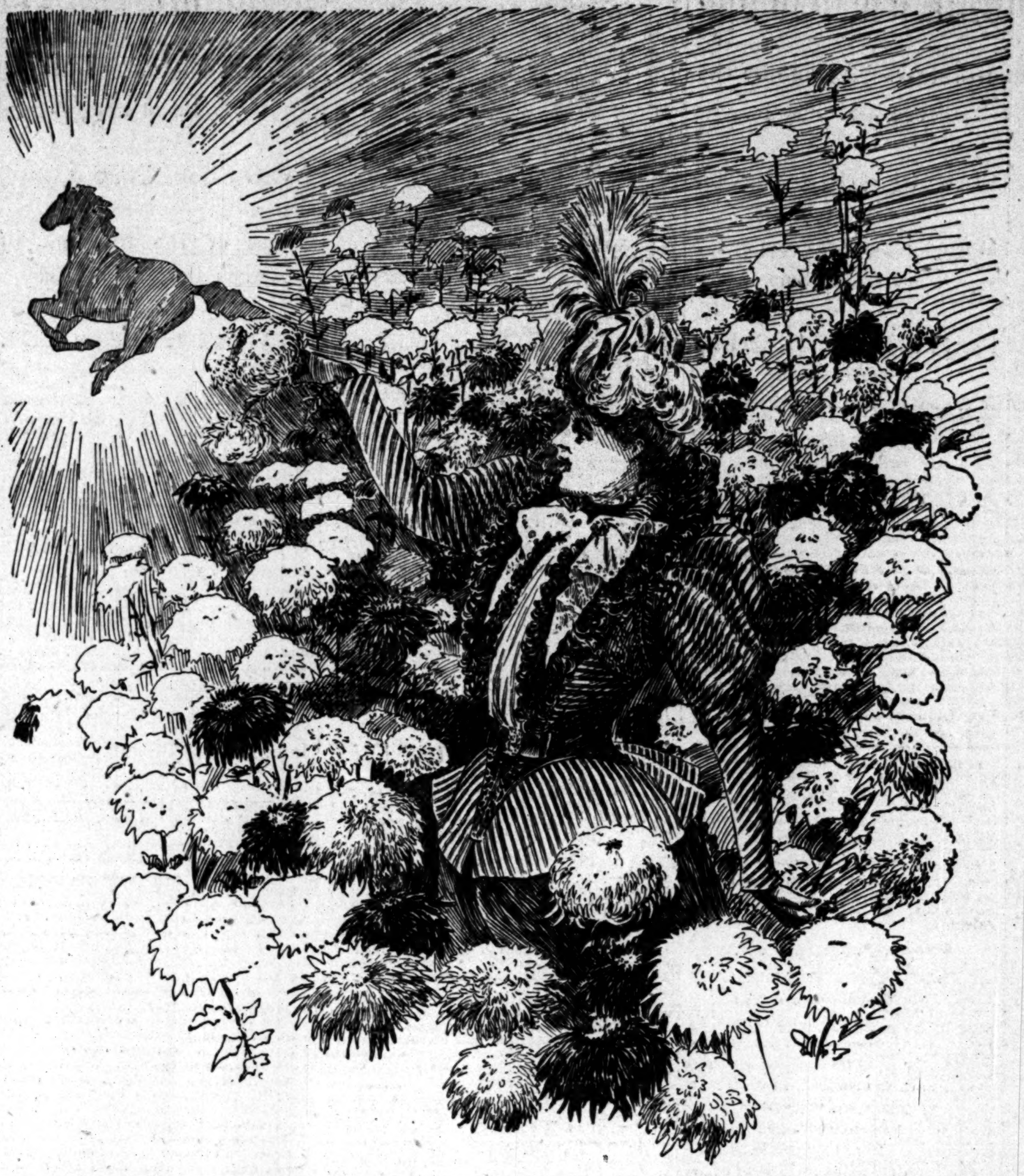
"What became of my mates I don't know. I remember that the boats had been loosened and that some of the men were ready to take to them if the vessel went under, but no boat could have lived for a minute in that terrible sea, and if any of them did get in a boat it was simply swamped as soon as the first wave struck it. Maybe they did not leave the ship at all. I was near the spar, and when the stern of the vessel began to go under I went for the rigging and went up as fast as I could. Another man went with me—the second mate—and I thank the Lord that he was with me, or I would have gone mad during all the long hours that I was up there, hanging on and trying to keep off the frightful cold that was slowly killing us both.

"There was a rolling to and fro as the vessel struck the bottom and slowly righted to an even keel, and then a second later she rolled over to one side. I thought she was going all the way over, but she did not. She settled on the bottom, and though the waves rolled her from port to starboard the spar remained out of the water, with my mate and myself clinging to it.

All this time the hail and sleet were coming down in a cutting sheet and we were covered with ice in few minutes, for though the top of the spar on which we were clinging was twenty-five feet above the water, the big waves struck us and broke over us, and the hail cut us like shot.

"I knew it was about 3 o'clock when we went down, and it seemed to me that daylight would never come. When daylight came we could not see a sail anywhere near us, and the sea was as bad as ever. Hour after hour we waited there, and then we saw the Mariposa coming. For a long time we didn't know whether she would sight us.

HORSE BECOMES A MEMORY; CHRYSANTHEMUMS ARE THE FAD.



MORE WAR ON BLIND PIGS

ENGLEWOOD CITIZENS MOVE FOR A LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

Crowd the Local Baptist Church at a Mass-Meeting Called to Take Action Against Illicit Liquor Selling and Gambling—The Rev. H. F. Perry Presides and Makes a Warm Plea for Enforced Prohibition—Committee of One Hundred Started.

Englewood Baptist Church was filled last night with a congregation representing all denominations and all sections of the suburb, gathered in response to the circular invitation of the Englewood Church union and the Citizens' Protective association, calling a meeting "to confer about the best method for preventing the continued encroachments of the saloons and gambling dens, and enforcing the laws as they stand upon our statute books." The Revs. H. Francis Perry, P. H. Swift, John Duff, and R. A. White; J. W. Butler, attorney for the church union; and D. M. Quay, President of the Englewood Y. M. C. A., were on the program for short addresses.

Law and Order Committee.

The meeting appointed a part of a committee of 100 to take the first steps toward the organization of a law and order league. The committeemen named and who will meet at the call of the chairman were:

J. W. Burdette, chairman,
D. M. Quay,
H. C. Staver,
W. O. Budd,
C. F. Lott,
J. A. Stoddard,
B. F. Monroe,
A. P. Palmer,
Thomas Gilmore,
E. M. Condit,
H. Sawtelle,
J. P. Mallette,
R. E. Brownell,
E. J. Noble,
W. N. Abbott,
Charles K. Luce,
W. D. Napheys,
D. J. Pettet,
S. A. Dean,
M. A. Bauter,
Rev. M. Noyd,
N. A. Nelson,
H. D. Fulton,
F. M. Buck,
C. F. Van Buren,
L. E. Bartlett,
C. A. Warren,
Prof. J. H. Zeis,
Prof. D. G. Hayes,
V. L. Garnett,
Dr. E. T. Allen,
M. F. Holmes,
Prof. Ira W. Allen,
D. D. T. Brown,
C. Smithies,
C. H. Patterson,
W. W. Bachman,
Albert Runell,
W. P. Keeler,
J. M. Warner,
John C. Bonnell,
F. G. Thearle,
S. W. Earle,
George Lawrence,
J. M. Tower,
C. B. Finley,
J. R. Miller.

The Rev. H. F. Perry's Address.

The meeting was called to order by Pastor H. F. Perry of the Englewood Baptist Church, who said in part:

"By a dream the message was flashed to Joseph in his sojourn in Egypt that Herod was dead and that he could therefore return to his own land with safety to the child Jesus. I wish for the sake of our boys that I could declare to you tonight that the foes of our boys and girls are dead, or better yet that the devil is dead; but the battle is still joined and the black forces of evil war against our homes and our sons and daughters. No uncertain sound is to be given in this mass-meeting, but a bugle call to the enforcement of law in Englewood. Around this district of Chicago in earlier days was plowed the furrow of prohibition. We wish it were plowed around this whole city, but we are resolved that no step shall be left untried to prevent the filling in of the furrow. The principle of prohibition is right. It is the soundest political economy to demand that private profit be relinquished for the public weal.

"Law can be enforced and the streets can be cleaned, and gambling hells can be closed, and impurity can be outlawed, and therefore must be. This is the demand of our homes. It is no small matter to create public sentiment, but such a sentiment can be created by persistent effort."

Other Addresses in Brief.

H. C. Staver of Auburn Park made a short address, declaring there were "blind pigs" in operation in Englewood and giving Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue as the streets where they might be found.

J. W. Burdette, who has acted as attorney for the Citizens' Protective association, which has prosecuted cases against illicit liquor sellers in Englewood, said the State laws, if enforced, would close every saloon in town all day Sunday and every night at 12 o'clock. He spoke of the influence and power of the liquor sellers in the courts and of the movement on foot to secure a nullification of the law prohibiting saloons within one-eighth of a mile of public buildings.

The Rev. P. H. Swift of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Englewood defended and applauded the disposition of churches and preachers to take part in movements of the kind on the broad ground that they should be actively interested in all things that were good for humanity.

J. A. Duff gave half a dozen reasons why a law and order league should be established in and for Englewood.

The Rev. R. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church announced himself as in favor of anything that would defend and better Englewood and Chicago.

The committee for a law and order league was then chosen by a unanimous rising vote, and the meeting adjourned.

Snow on the Green Mountains.

Newport, Vt., Nov. 7.—The Green Mountains were snow-capped this morning for the first time this season. The first fall of snow last season was three weeks earlier.

Rupture cured—$100 if fail to hold. Dr. Parker, 58 State-st., Chicago. 30 years' experience.

WAIT IN VAIN FOR CARS.

PATRONS OF NORTH SIDE OWL VEHICLES DISAPPOINTED.

Welding of Rails Along Clark Street Turns Traffic to State—Passengers Not Notified Where to Go and Linger Long on Corners Looking for the Rolling Stock Which Never Comes—Rain Commences to Fall and Adds to the Discomfort.

It was a case of the owl cars that never came for a large part of the early Sunday morning patrons of the "limits" and Lincoln avenue lines yesterday. North-Siders who started for their homes from points between Kinzie and Division streets at any time from 12:30 o'clock to daybreak had the pleasure of waiting as long as their patience endured.

Along the North Side business thoroughfare are numerous halls, where on Saturday nights the youth and maidens have dances that last far into the small hours. On Saturday last there were more than usual of these balls. When the functions were over those attending them who wished to take the night cars home took up their usual positions at street intersections and waited. No cars came.

Down the street a gang of repairers was at work welding the rails of the North Chicago Street railroad company with molten metal that was spurting in intermittent streams from a foundry furnace on wheels stationed in Illinois street. Swarthy toilers were carrying back and forth pots of liquid iron. This was poured into molds made at rail joints, forming continuous strips of metal. It was this work that knocked out the regular running of the owl cars.

Go to Wells Street in Vain.

After waiting until their patience began to give way some of the young people walked down to the gang of workmen and asked about the night cars. The workmen had heard they were running in Wells street. So to Wells street went the delayed passengers.

In Wells street they waited until tardy policemen came along, for there were no cars there. The policemen said they had heard the "limits" and Lincoln avenue cars were running in North State street, four blocks east. So over trudged the weary waiters to North State street. It had begun to rain now, and when finally they got seats in trolley cars that connected with the horse vehicles at Division and Clark streets many party dresses were wet through.

But the great bulk of the dancers waited in Clark street until their patience was exhausted. When it began to rain cabmen, who had scented business from afar, drove along close to the curbs soliciting trade. They cut rates enough to tempt the weary people to pay for a carriage ride home.

Those who had not the price began a weary walk home in the rain.

Patrons Become Angry.

The knots of waiting people here and there in Clark and Wells streets were angry clear through. They fumed and stormed about the neglect of the North Chicago Street railroad company to notify its patrons of a change in route for its night cars.

One man, who was accompanied by two women, stood at the corner of Chicago avenue and Wells street for an hour. He was almost too angry to speak.

"It is an outrage," he said to another would-be passenger who came by and asked if the owl cars were running in Wells street. "If Mr. Yerkes' people had put a five-line notice in the newspapers that the route of the night cars was to be changed none of this trouble and inconvenience would have been occasioned. Here these two women and I have stood for an hour under this awning to keep out of the rain, but no car is in sight. We don't know where to look for one. A workman in Clark street said our car was running here, but he was mistaken."

Troubles Told to a Policeman.

Just then a policeman came along and was asked where the night horse cars were running. He said there had been no cars in Wells street and he had heard they were running in North State street.

The work of welding the rails on the North Clark street line will continue four days more. During that time no night cars will run in Clark street south of Division and north of Kinzie street. Trolley cars will meet the night cars south-bound at Division street and carry their passengers down town via Division street, State street, Kinzie street, and Clark street to Washington. North-bound night cars will leave Washington and Clark streets at the same time the owl horse cars ran. The cars will cross the river in Clark street, run over Kinzie to State, north in State to Division, and west to Clark, where the regular "limits" and Lincoln avenue night cars will be met.

A curious fact brought to light by the rail-welding now in progress is that the track laid by the North Chicago Street railroad company some years ago in North Clark street was fitted with wires for trolley service, should the company find it desirable and possible to supplant the cable with the cheaper and faster system.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

TALKS OF BIG PENSIONS.

GENERAL JOHN M'NULTA IS SURPRISED AT SECRECY.

Says No Grand Army Man Has Made Complaint of That Kind — Large Sums Never Granted Except by Special Acts of Congress—Discrimination Made as to Rank and the Disability of the Applicant—Chicago's Representation.

Old soldiers read with interest the Illinois list of "elite pensioners" published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, and they discussed the men whose names were given as belonging to the favored class. General John McNulta expressed great surprise at the statement that the roll of those drawing $50 a month and upwards has been kept secret in the Pension Office.

"I never heard any Grand Army man," said he, "make a complaint of that kind. Why should this list be held as any more of a secret than the entire pension list? All the big pensions were granted by special acts of Congress. I know mine was; so were General Black's, Mrs. Gresham's, and John A. McClernand's. The act giving Mrs. Gresham $100 was passed at the last session of Congress, and because of distinguished services rendered to his country by her husband during the war. General Black's pension was fixed when the Lower House of Congress was under Democratic control, and when Samuel J. Randall was its Speaker. I think John A. McClernand got his at the same time, and so did General Shields, who then lived in this State. The $50 pensions were allowed men who held the rank of Colonel, and were placed on the retired list. As I got my allowance by special act of Congress, of course the others did the same. Those who receive $100 a month were Generals, and I happen to know that some of them received disabling wounds."

General McNulta also said that the pensions ranging between $50 and $75 were granted by special act of Congress, and, as he understood it, were intended for soldiers totally disabled or whose services were of such character as to entitle them to special recognition in the way of extra compensation. Chicago representation in the secret list numbers twenty-two. Those in the $50 class are:

William Davidson,
Martin Mulligan,
John McNulta.

Those in the $72 list are:

Jacob Bowen,
Joseph W. Briggs,
Samuel M. Custer,
Luke Coyne,
Robert C. Froome,
Gilbert M. Fitch,
James Farrell,
Joseph C. Graham,
Wesley G. Holland,
George F. Kilts,
William E. Minshall,
Charles C. D. Rogers,
Henry Schmidt,
Robert J. Smith,
Francis N. Thomas,
John W. Walker.

In the $100 list the names of General John C. Black and Mrs. Matilda Gresham are the only ones that appear.

FIVE DEAD AND TWO INJURED.

List of Fatalities Resulting from Injuries Received Saturday and Sunday.

Five persons died yesterday and two were injured as a result of accidents. The dead are:

BURNS, ROBERT; 7 years old; 150 West Washington street.
GOODMAN, CELIA; 5 years old; 146 West Thirteenth place.
KUCK, AUGUST; 25 years; 869 North Artesian avenue.
VOLK, SOPHIE; 3 years old; 1755 Park avenue.
WELSH, PETER; 315 South Ashland avenue.

The injured are:

Danielson, William; 753 Sixty-third street; struck by a runaway team at Sixty-fifth and Halsted streets; sprained ankle and wrist.
Johnson, Fred; 292 West Division street; fell on a mast aboard the schooner T. Y. Avery; slight injuries.

Robert Burns was run over and instantly killed by a Madison street cable train at West Madison and Union streets. Motorman R. Beemy and Conductors W. S. Cairns and Henry Bloom were arrested pending an inquest.

Celia Goodman's death was the result of burns received on Saturday by her dress catching fire from flames in a stove.

August Huck was run over by an elevated train while he was attempting to cross the Metropolitan tracks at Kedzie avenue. He lived four hours.

Sophie Volk was playing about a bonfire on Saturday night when her dress caught fire and she was terribly burned, living until morning.

Peter Welsh's death was owing to injuries received by being struck by a train while crossing the Santa Fé tracks at Wood street.

Two Burn to Death.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 7.—The residence of George Tullock, about three miles from Halifax, was burned to the ground last night. Miss Mary Walker, sister of Mrs. Tullock, and a 4-year-old child of the Tullocks were burned to death.

American Sailors in Jail.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 7.—The prisoners from the bark Olive Pecker were this morning transferred from the United States ship Lancaster at Fort Monroe to the Norfolk city jail. No one is allowed to see them.

IT ENDS WITH MUSIC.

Horse Show at the Coliseum Now a Thing of the Past.

AIR "AMERICA" PLAYED.

Stalls and Seats Are Deserted by Recent Occupants.

NO TWO ESTIMATES AGREE.

Whether There Is a Loss or Profit Is Not Determined.

PROBABLE AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS.

With the strains of "America" echoing through the big building, and the worn decorations and small crowd making almost a mockery of the week's magnificence, the Chicago Horse Show closed last night.

The program was announced as a sacred concert, but it fulfilled that title only as all good music is held sacred by its lovers. The Marine Band certainly played good music, but as for its being sacred—Sousa and Sankey are hardly in the same class. It was intended to be a repetition of last Sunday, but there was a sad difference. The horses were almost all gone, the festoons were faded, the flowers had lost much of their beauty, and the elegance of the arena had entirely disappeared.

Out in the front of the building the two administrative offices from which the two sections of the management have conducted their attack upon each other and carried on their more or less conflicting branches of the work, were desolate and mussy. Two clerks occupied Manager Logan's offices all afternoon, and the offices of the State board were occupied by several members who said they were waiting to receive an accounting from the manager that they might begin the work of paying the bills.

Discrepancy in Estimates.

There seems to be a discrepancy between the estimate of the two offices as to the outcome of the show. Both sets of figures yield a net sum that is not so widely divergent, but there seems to be a vital disagreement as to whether this sum represents a profit or a loss. The attachés of both offices claim they can only guess at the result and that the other can surely supply the figures. It will be a day or more before the final figures can be given out.

The chief point of disagreement on the estimated figures seems to concern the receipts. These were given out by an employé of Manager Logan's office as about $85,000, and Secretary Garrard of the board hinted that they would not exceed $60,000. He made the statement that they were certainly many thousand dollars below $85,000.

It had been claimed all through the week, both by the press agent of the show and the employés of the Coliseum, that there were seats for 16,000 people in the building, and upon these figures all the estimates of the crowds were made. The statement is now made by Secretary Garrard that there are seats for fewer than 9,000 people, and that these have never been filled.

It is reasonable to suppose that with this as a basis of computation, there were at least 50,000 paid admissions during the week, which would yield a return of at least $60,000. This figure is also rather borne out by Mr. Garrard's guarded statements.

Introducing this change into the table published yesterday morning, the total receipts amount to $96,000, and the total expenses, including $5,000 for furnishings, which seems to be the outside figure, according to the management, $6,000 for the expenses of the fat stock show, $88,000. This will yield a net profit of $8,000. Of course, if the Coliseum company's claim for $9,000 more is allowed, it will make a difference in the result, amounting to a loss of $1,000.

These figures are avowedly guesses, but they are made by men whose positions should give them some knowledge of the figures. The point of it all seems to be that the hostility of the State board and the management is still so bitter that neither office knows anything about the result almost twenty-four hours after the show is over, and that there is a difference of between $35,000 and $50,000 in their guesses.

Joseph Leiter Out of the City.

Joseph Leiter, who is supposed to know something about the financial details, is out of the city, and his opinion cannot be obtained. In his absence there is much delay over these matters. Not a single premium has yet been paid, and it is said by the officers of the board that the list of winnings which they will require has only been begun by the manager's clerks.

Secretary Garrard still sticks to his statement that there will be a disclosure forthcoming as to the course pursued by the manager of the horse show, but he evidently considers himself bound by the terms of the document issued by them to Manager Logan not to speak until the show is over. He would give no intimation of what he had to say, but insisted that there would be a sensation.

It is evident that in spite of the written assurances of peace and harmony there is anything but that state of affairs in reality. There are charges and counter charges of laxity and mismanagement without number.

A parade of the prize-winning horses was announced as one of the features of Sunday afternoon, but this part of the program was a failure. Almost at the close of the afternoon the familiar bugle blew and Dr. George S. Gagnon entered the ring, followed by his wonderful horse, The Cat, decorated with its nine blue rosettes, and six other victors from his stable. There were several other horses also in the ring, and the pack of hounds of the Monmouth County Hunt was also paraded, with the well-known jumpers from the Collier stable, Argyle and Grey Friar. The other horses were gone, and the stables that had held what horsemen pronounced one of the finest collections of horses ever brought together, were an empty waste of straw and struggling grooms.

READY FOR THE FLOWER SHOW.

Lake-Front Armories Decorated for the Event of the Ensuing Week.

Now comes the flower show to interest and entertain society. Chicago has just eclipsed everything in the way of an equine exhibition and proposes to follow that triumph with another, a floral display that promises great things.

It can be seen in the lake front armories, both of which have been decorated in handsome style. Chicago's annual chrysanthemum show will be ready for public patronage and inspection tomorrow morning. Those who visit it then will see the exhibits in better shape, larger and more numerous than ever before on the opening day.

W. M. Rudd, the superintendent, took possession of Battery D and Second Regiment Armory with a force of workmen yesterday morning, and by nighttime the interior of both structures had been transformed into great bowers of beauty and brilliancy. Among the flags and bunting have been placed all sorts of fantastically arranged designs in oak leaves.

Superintendent Rudd said that the exhibits and exhibiters were so numerous he was having difficulty to find space enough to let them all in. He also said the exhibits are not only larger, but of finer quality than ever shown in this city.

President Maratta and Secretary Robbins of the Cosmopolitan Art club were also there arranging hanging walls for the art exhibits. They secured space in the northwest corner of the north building and expect to make a fine showing.

The exhibits from distant points will arrive and be put up today. Grand Rapids florists will be on hand with two carloads of plants early this morning. Baltimore, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Louisville are among the big cities and towns that will be largely represented.

Three
Remarkable
Women
were arrayed in unrelenting conflict against the genius of "Old Fritz" in the "Seven Years' War." Do you know who they were?
Ridpath tells.

If you can only afford one reference work, buy Ridpath's History of the World. If you possess Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, still buy Ridpath's History of the World. There is no more valuable book of reference. Ridpath gives every fact of history worth remembering, and tells it in a way that helps you to remember it.

This set has always been sold at prices running from $48.00 to $175, according to binding. Over 50,000 sets have been sold at these prices. They could not be sold for less by ordinary methods—but we have taken AN ENTIRE EDITION, and are forming

THE HISTORY CLUB,

each member of which secures a set at about *half publishers' prices*, and on the following easy terms: *Club Fee is One Dollar.*

Payment of this secures immediate delivery of complete set in any style. Members agree to make 15 monthly payments, beginning 30 days from delivery of books, as follows:

$1.50 monthly for cloth binding.
$2.00 monthly for half Russia, which we especially recommend for its beauty and durability.
$2.50 monthly for sumptuous full morocco.

Membership is limited and late comers may be disappointed.

Members may resign from the club and return sets within 10 days, if they choose, and club fee—$1—will be refunded.

Books are delivered free wherever our wagons run. But we pay no freight or express charges.

Write for Specimen Pages, with Illustrations, Colored Plates, Testimonials and full information, or call at the store TODAY and let us show the books to you.

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ECZEMA
Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating
Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.
Cuticura
REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure, when all else fails.
POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humor," free.
PIMPLY FACES Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

THE NEW SCALE KNABE PIANO
Occupies a unique and supreme position. It is superior in every respect to any pianoforte heretofore produced.
SPECIFICATIONS. Modified Colonial and Empire Styles, after original designs by celebrated architects. Finer veneers of natural woods than used in any other piano. Quality of tone found only in New Scale Knabe Pianos. Sold only by
LYON & HEALY,
Cor. Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

FOR THE BATH
MY MAMA USED
WISH MINE HAD.
Wool Soap is cleansing, soothing, delightful to the skin. For toilet purposes there may be more expensive soaps—but none better.
There's only one soap that won't shrink woolens. You must choose between no soap and
WOOL SOAP

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO DENVER

The Chicago Tribune
THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR PAPER.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

"BIG GAMES" ON NEXT

Interest Centers in Harvard-Yale Meeting Saturday.

BADGERS' CLOSE CONTEST

Maroon Players Say Wisconsin Didn't Do Its Best.

O'DEA'S WORK EXCELLENT.

His Kicking Will Be a Big Feature in the Chicago Battle.

MICHIGAN SHOWS ITS TRUE FORM.

The "big games" of the season in football will begin in the East next Saturday when Yale and Harvard meet for the first time since their late quarrel, which resulted in the severing of relations between the blue and crimson. One week later Yale will play Princeton, and the Harvard-Pennsylvania game will be contested, thus filling out the championship schedule as completely as it will be filled this year.

The one thing which lovers of football wish most is a meeting between Princeton and Pennsylvania, but this evidently is not to be this year, and the real champion may not be determined.

In the West there have been several contests which have had an important bearing on the team having the right to the title of champion of the middle West. Chicago has so far come through with flying colors, but next Saturday meets the Badgers, who had the clearest right to the title last year, although Chicago by its work did more to earn it.

Wisconsin played Beloit a close game on Saturday, but Chicago players who saw the game say the Badgers were not playin their game, and that the low score against Beloit should not be taken into consideration, but rather the big score made against Minnesota, when the cardinal did its best.

Stagg's men must win that game and the one from Michigan to have a clear title. If Wisconsin wins on Marshall Field it has only Northwestern ahead of it Thanksgiving day, and little to fear from the purple, judging from the work of the team.

Michigan Showing Good Form.

Michigan is rounding into form late, and the score against Purdue was peculiar in that it exactly duplicated the score Illinois made in its game two weeks ago. Precisely the same team was played by Purdue as at Illinois, the men having the benefit of the experience gained at Champaign. Purdue and Minnesota seem to have dropped far behind the other elevens this year which are counted in figuring up the general result.

It is to be regretted that Wisconsin and Illinois have so few games scheduled. Illinois has only one hard game before it, that with the Indians at the Coliseum, Nov. 20, which, of course, shows nothing in connection with the Western elevens, and will only serve to give an idea of what the relative strength of the East and West is this year, as Illinois showed itself to be pretty near Chicago's equal, taking all things into consideration.

The work of O'Dea at Wisconsin, judging from reports from Madison, is unusually brilliant this year, and it will take the best efforts of the maroons to offset it without Herschberger, and at present there is little probability that he can go into the game. The half backs, Cochems and Peele, are as good a pair as Potter and Van Doozer, experts say. However, Chicago is prepared for this kind of a game, and it should not prove nearly as effective as in the memorable 46 to 6 game on Marshall Field last fall. The same sort of tactics failed in the second game with Northwestern, and at Champaign the Chicago line was subjected to as hard a battering as any line is often called upon to sustain.

Chicago's Good Open Play.

In open play Chicago can hold its own with any of them, and at defensive work is good, although not as strong as its magnificent offense has been. The interference is being solved by the opposing teams better than it was at the beginning of the season, and with a study of Chicago's play the Badgers ought to have an even chance against the maroons.

Phil King watched the Notre Dame game, but that was not even a fair exhibition of what the maroons can do. He, however, secured a general idea of their style of play, but Mr. Stagg in a week of secret practice can do wonders for a team, and he knows what kind of a game Wisconsin plays.

The choice of officials, it is said, lies between Hoagland and Fred Smith, last year's Princeton quarter back and coacher at the University of Illinois, and Everts Wrenn.

Mr. Smith has been at Princeton during the last week coaching Quarter Back Baird and saw the Indian-Pennsylvania game on Saturday in order to get pointers for the Illinois team for their coming game on Nov. 20.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons and Rush, the West Side medical rivals, have shown their respective strength against Northwestern, with the balance largely in favor of Physicians and Surgeons. Each team has shown considerable development over the work of last year.

Chicago's Hard Task.

"The games of Saturday show that Chicago has two trying contests before it," said Professor Stagg. "Both with Wisconsin and Michigan we will be obliged to play our hardest. This will mean that Chicago, when the season is over, will have played four games of the first class, four championship contests. No other team will have done anything like this. Illinois' schedule this year consisted of Purdue and Chicago, and the Purdue game fizzled into a walkaway. Northwestern's only other game in the championship series will be with Wisconsin. This struggle and the Waterloo at Minneapolis are all that the Badger school has to play beside its date with us. In the plan at the beginning of the season Chicago was to play these three institutions, and Michigan had to handle Purdue, Oberlin, and Minnesota. The three last have been outclassed, so Ann Arbor will only have to fear and prepare for its Thanksgiving game. There will be little doubt if the University of Chicago wins its series this fall but that it can rightfully claim the championship honors.

"Saturday's game at Madison does not by any means show that the cardinals are inferior to the maroons. The men probably took care of themselves in the game, as our men did with Notre Dame, and cared rather to avoid getting injured than to pile up a large score. Then, besides, the Beloit team is much better than it was when here. For three weeks it has been doing nothing but getting into condition for this game. It has good material and a competent coach, and could not fail to put up a stronger front than it did almost a month before.

"Everything points to a battle of the fiercest kind next Saturday. Last year Wisconsin's eleven was so strong and so well versed in the game that it well-nigh won the championship. This year almost all the team is made of last year's veterans, and the same coach who taught them so well last year is teaching them again. This is the only game that lies between them and nominal championship.

"The game of Michigan and Purdue proves what I have said before, that when Michigan comes down here to play us it will have a football team. For a month the selection and drill have gone on with a large amount of good though new material for the management to work on. The Chicago game is the only one of importance before the team, and thus it has been possible to pursue a 'safe but sure' policy. I do not know whether the result of the game last Saturday means that Michigan and Illinois are equally strong, but I do know that it is evidence of the growing strength of the Ann Arbor team."

"I suppose that Charley Allen and I went away from Madison on Saturday evening with very much the same feeling that Phil King left Chicago," said Captain Herschberger. "We felt we had been looking at a game wherein few of the plays which are to be used in the contest of Saturday were shown. King saw a lot of bucks against the line and so did we. Wisconsin varied the monotony occasionally with the Pennsylvania tandem; then they made their touchdown and stopped. The remainder of the game Beloit was made to do the hard work, for when the cardinal had the ball O'Dea would punt it back down the field. O'Dea is a good man at the kick, though he confines himself to the straight punt and does not attempt the spiral. He is not at all so good against the wind as he is with it."

When Herschberger was asked about his chances of being in condition to play against the Badgers he said:

"I have broken my crutches, and today for the first time I walked around with a shoe on the bad foot. I don't see why I am not going to be all right, do you Max?" he said turning to the trainer, who stood by. Max Beutner looked calmly at the Captain and said:

"We hope to get Hersehberger ready for the Michigan game. If it is possible to do it, of course, we will have him out next Saturday. But he will not go out until everything is perfectly well, with no chance of its breaking out again. As it is now, Hersch can walk only on one side of his foot."

MORE CHANGES AT EVANSTON.

Coach Van Doozer Will Try Another Scheme to Strengthen Northwestern Eleven's Weak Points.

Northwestern enthusiasts are greatly disappointed at the score made in the game with Rush Medics on Saturday. "Keg" Pierce, who looked on from the side lines in order to discover the defects of the team, said, in his opinion, the team did not make as good a showing as it ought. He said: "If the team does not get a little more ginger in it and is not reinforced in its backs and ends by the men improving or by new men I do not see what would hinder Wisconsin from winning."

Van Doozer is also of the opinion that the backs need to be strengthened, and said that in the next game there would be a change. "The reason we did not make a larger score was on account of our backs not giving more support in blocking the rushes of the doctors." When he was asked what changes he would make he said he would take Libberton and Dietz out of the line and give them a chance behind the line. Dietz behind the line will be quite an improvement, so all the Northwestern football cranks think. He is strong, weighs 180 pounds, and can make a hundred yards in eleven seconds. In the places of Dietz and Libberton Coach Van Doozer will put F. Dietz and Saunders, both new men who have had little practice on a college team.

The Evanston Athletic association, which met at the Evanston club recently to consider in what manner they should go to the alumni game, decided in favor of the tallyho. The Evanston Boat club and Country club will follow the example of the Business-Men's Athletic association in turning out in the same manner.

YALE IS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Changes in the Half Back Positions Will Probably Be Made Before Meeting Harvard.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Yale has just three days of hard practice before lining up against Harvard at Cambridge, and the coaches tonight state that the team is almost entirely decided upon. They are dissatisfied with the exhibition at left half back given by Dudley yesterday, and either Corwin or Gilmore may succeed him in the remaining games. The coaches figure that owing to Captain Rodgers' weakened condition because of typhoid fever they must have a sure tackler behind him at left half back. In yesterday's game Dudley allowed the Chicago backs to flit away whenever they broke through Rodgers. Corwin might have Dudley's position if he were heavier, but his light weight is likely to result in giving the place to Gilmore. If Hall's shoulder gets into shape Dudley is the only man on the team who will be changed. Hall is the most stubborn fighter for fine points of any end in the field at Yale. Not a Yale man is out of condition as the last week of practice opens. On Thursday the team will line up for the last time before meeting Harvard, although the work will be light. On Friday afternoon the eleven leaves for Boston. The men are stopping at the Vendome till the big game is over. The Chicago Athletic club team passed a quiet day here. Manager Thompson declares that his men were worse used up by Yale than by any previous team they have tackled this year. Paulman, their crippled center, left for home today.

PAULMAN'S ARM IS BRUISED.

Now Thought That Neither Bone Is Fractured—Officials in Yale Game Unusually Strict.

[BY H. W. BAUM.]

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Paulman's injury is not so bad as was at first supposed and it is now thought that neither bone is broken. The muscles are bruised, however, and he may not participate in the game with Orange next Saturday. The remainder of the team are in good condition after yesterday's game and all agree that it was Yale's team work rather than their superior knowledge of the game that won for them. The work of the officials in Saturday's game was good, although some of the team contend that a point was stretched in Yale's favor in several cases. In general the umpires are more strict here than in the West, especially on interference in the center. Manager Thompson will take the team to New York City tomorrow morning, where they will stop at the Murray Hill Hotel. The Orange, New Jersey, and Elizabeth Athletic clubs have tendered the use of their grounds for practice this week. It is probable that the team will spend the latter part of the week in a New Jersey suburb of New York. Manager Thompson expects to schedule a game with the New Jersey Athletic club for Thanksgiving, to be played in Chicago. President Sullivan of that club proposes to select an all star aggregation to represent them in case the game is arranged.

PLAYERS FORBIDDEN TO TALK.

Coach Forbes Will Guard Harvard's Secrets—Not Enough Seats for the Yale Game Saturday.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Coach Forbes of the Harvard varsity has issued an order to the squad to the effect that the men were to refuse to answer any and all questions in regard to the work that was done behind the fence. Heretofore the men have been in the habit of talking freely about the general character of the practice, only keeping to themselves the new plays tried. Yesterday's order, however, requires absolute silence on all points. Coach Forbes intends to mete out to the press representatives such parts as he deems fit, but except from him no news is obtainable.

There are not nearly enough seats for the Yale-Harvard game to supply the demand of Harvard men. Already of the 24,000 seats, applications from students and graduates, with 2,500 sent to Yale, more than cover the good stands, while the season ticket holders, who are to have first choice, will probably take up 6,000 of these. The sale for the season ticket men was posted for Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and the line of men to get these seats numbered 150 at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. By the time of the general sale next Wednesday admission tickets will be as good as government bonds.

WISCONSIN BADLY BATTERED.

Brewer Will Be Unable to Play Again This Season—Forest's Shoulders Severely Strained.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The men on the Wisconsin team are in rather a used up condition as a result of the game. Brewer will not be able to do much the remaining part of the season. He is hobbling about with crutches. His knee is badly swollen and so sore he cannot bear a pound upon it. Forest was dazed, but recovered consciousness later. Today he is about with his left arm in a sling. His left shoulder was strained, causing so much pain that he was unable to sleep. Holmes is in good spirits, but has a sore point on his shoulders. Peele is still in a bad condition and will hardly be able to get out before Wednesday. The men who can practice are determined to work with a will the remainder of the time and a transformation may be expected.

Pierce May Take Paulman's Place.

"Keg" Pierce, the crack Northwestern center, has had an invitation from the Chicago Athletic association to take Paulman's place in the Eastern games which remain to be played, so the report goes out in Evanston. Pierce when asked about it would neither give a negative nor an affirmative answer as to whether he had accepted.

Choynski on the Coast.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.—Joe Choynski has arrived in San Francisco. He announces he is in perfect condition and ready to fight Jeffries at any time. The meeting will probably occur on the 15th of November. He was asked about the prospect of a meeting between Jackson and himself.

"I am ready to meet Jackson," he said, "as soon as my present engagement is over. I have never shirked any one and stand ready today to meet any man in the business."

While Choynski is here to meet Jeffries, it is the opinion of sporting men that he is eager for another match with Goddard. At all events, it is likely that Choynski will have as many engagements on his hands before he leaves San Francisco as he can take care of.

C. A. A. Billiard and Pool Tourney.

The Chicago Athletic association's handicap billiard and pool tournament will be under way soon. Entries for both classes open today and close Nov. 20. A large number of entries in both classes is expected and all the club players will probably take part in the contests. Liberal prizes for both tournaments will be given. In the pool tournament the Fred L. Champlain medal will be the prize.

Central Division A. A. U. Elections.

Today is the annual election of officers of the Central association of the Amateur Athletic union for the coming year. There are several new men up for offices. Randolph E. Fishburn will probably be reëlected President of the Central association.

GOOD SULKY RECORDS

Creditable Work Done by the Trotters and Pacers.

RACING OF HIGH CLASS.

What the Youngsters Promise for Future Champions.

ENTRIES ON TODAY'S CARDS

Harness racing this year has shown many interesting results. It is an open conclusion that the youngsters of today are to be the future champions in the harness class, and the work this year will give an indication of what may be expected. The advent of the two-minute horse has given added interest to the pacers and trotters, and the racing has been of a high class on the grand circuit. A list is given below showing the best of the youngsters this season. The class is limited to those under 4 years old, and as a 2:30 list would be entirely too large for the casual student of turf records 2:15 is chosen as giving a closer study without the work of going through the much longer list of a higher mark. The tables show a list of twenty-eight trotters and thirty-five pacers as coming within the required limit. The larger number of trotters in comparison with pacers is also noticeable, as the reverse is usually the order of things:

Trotters, 2 years old:
Jamie T., b. f., by Bow Bells—Nida, by Monon, 2:14.
3 years old:
Adele Nutpine, br. f., by Nutpine—Mary G., by Dauntless, 2:14¼.
American Belle, b. f., by Rex Americus—Beautiful Chimes, by Chimes, 2:12¼.
Cresceus, ch. c., by Robert McGregor—Mabel, by Mamb. Howard, 2:11¼.
Hastings, b. c., by Norcatur—Roxie Lee, by Bay Star, 2:14¾.
Miss Della Fox, br. f., by Patron—Jeanne, by Kentucky Prince, 2:14¼.
Preston, gr. g., by Ponce de Leon—Tosa, by Enfield, 2:13¼.
Thorn, b. f., by Wilkes Boy—Kincora, by Mamb. Patchen, 2:14.
Ti Point Mary, b. f., by Gillig—Cecil, by Waltham, 2:19¾.
4 years old:
Anaconda, b. c., by Knight, dam by Algona, 2:08.
Boydello, b. c., by Boydell—Florence C., by Durango Chief, 2:14¾.
Caid, br. c., by Highwood—Nikita Cossack, by Don Cossack, 2:13¾.
Curta, b. c., by Highwood—Laura Cossack, by Don Cossack, 2:13¾.
Dan Q., b. c., by Simmocolon—Ypsilanti Belle, by Montgomery, 2:08½.
Dare Devil, blk. c., by Mambrino King—Mercedes, by Chimes, 2:09¾.
Espy Boy, b. c., by Civilian—Alice C., by Stillson, 2:11½.
Eyelet, gr. f., by Gambetta Wilkes—Eye See, by Nutwood, 2:10¼.
Falmont, b. c., by Falsetto—Fancy Almont, by Almont Chief, 2:14¼.
Flossie Delania, ch. f., by Anderson Wilkes—Fanny C., by Walsingham, 2:11¾.
Grattan Boy, b. c., by Grattan—Paulie, by Robert McGregor, 2:11¼.
Henry Barret, b. g., by Baron de Stein, 2:10¼.
Jaspine, b. f., by Iris—Josephine Ayres, by Bay Rose, 2:14¾.
Lucy Carr, b. f., by Empire Wilkes—Belle, by Uncle Gip, 2:14¼.
The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes—Nettie King, by Mambrino King, 2:11¼.
The Monk, b. g., by Chimes—Goldfinch, by Mambrino King, 2:08¾.
Tommy Britton, br. c., by Liberty Bell—Keepsake, by Pancoast, 2:11¼.
Wynema, b. f., by Robert McGregor—Clara Wilkes, by Coronet, 2:13.
Pacers, 2 years old:
Will Leyburn, blk. c., by Wilton—Criterion, by Crittenden, 2:12.
3 years old:
Correct, b. g., by Direction—Bird, by Harry Thorndale, 2:13¼.
Hijo del Diablo, b. c., by Diablo—Lizzie R., by Bonner Jr., 2:11¼.
Red Seal, b. c., by Red Heart—Alice M., by Mark Field, 2:10¾.
Samaritan, b. c., by Mercury—Maritana, by Masker, 2:20¼.
Searchlight, b. c., by Dark Night—Nora Mapes, by Furore, 2:07.
Vera G., b. f., by Illinois Chief, 2:14¼.
Verna Strongwood, ch. f., by Strongwood—Sunbeam, by Ambassador, 2:12¼.
4 years old:
Agitato, b. c., by Steinway—Tone, by Ferguson, 2:09.
Ananias, br. c., by Patron—Annie W., by Bostick's Alment Jr., 2:06¾.
Argelta, ch. f., by Greystone—Argosa, by Hambrino, 2:14¾.
Argoreat, b. f., by Argot Wilkes—Dora J., by Dr. Herr, 2:09¾.
Burr Patch, ch. g., by Bourbon Patchen, 2:13¾.
Courier-Journal, blk. c., by Wilkes Boy—Josie King, by The King, 2:08¾.
East Lynne, b. f., by Ben Lomond Jr.—Mountain Maid, by Martinet, 2:12¾.
Indiana, b. g., by King of Belair, 2:11¾.
Jessie McEwen, ch. f., by McEwen—Lena G., by St. Louis, 2:12¼.
Joe Wheeler, blk. g., by Sidney Arnett, dam by Grand Man, 2:07½.
Hellena Duplex, b. f., by Duplex—Bessie Brown, by Brown Hal, 2:10¼.
Gesner, ch. g., by Judge Rider, dam by Referee, 2:13¾.
King of Diamonds, b. g., by Velocity, dam by Pontiac, 2:07¼.
Lady Golden, ch. f., by Billy Golden, dam by Ralston, 2:10½.
Lee, ch. g., by C. F. Clay—Imogene H., by Gambetta Wilkes, 2:12¼.
Maggis Burns, b. f., by Bobby Burns—Lady Lancaster, by Earnest, 2:12¼.
Mary A., b. f., by Jay See Jay, 2:14¾.
Milton S., b. c., by Red Wing—Black Bess, by Almont M., 2:08¾.
Molly Nurse, b. f., by Monwood—Zilpha, by Zilophone, 2:14¼.
Nort L., b. f., by Jake—Mollie Miller, by Barney Wilkes, 2:10¼.
Palmyra Boy, blk. g., by Grattan—Molly B., by Willey Schepper, 2:06¼.
Patchen Boy, blk. c., by Wilkes Boy—Lady Clay, by Metropolitan, 2:10¾.
Persenette, blk. f., 2:11¾.
Quadriga, ch. g., by Parkville—Wautauga, by Tennessee Wilkes, 2:09.
Rhoda Farrand, b. f., by Repetition—Rhoda, by Kearsarge, 2:14¼.
Stella, b. f., by Equity—Gypsy Maid, by Hamb. Wilkes, 2:09¼.
William Mc., blk. g., by Alcymont—Ella Mc., by De Jarnette, 2:12¾.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY'S RACES.

Horses Scheduled to Start in the Events at Roby, Nashville, Lexington, and Bennings.

Following are the entries for today on the different running tracks:

At Roby.

First race, 1 mile, purse $400, for all ages, selling—Cherrybounce II., 87 pounds; Joe Shelby, 82; Red, 100; Millie M., 103; Gomor, 103; Little Music, 100; Little Singer, 99; Miss Al Farrow, 97; Larius, 99; Tradition, 106; Sky Blue, 103; Hessville, 97; La Princessa, 99; Elgitha, 97; Ovation, 103; Del Coronado, 103; Little Tom, 103; Mr. Easton, 77; Tenochtitlan, 107; Mace, 106; Dejure, 103.

Second race, 5 furlongs, purse $400, for 2-year-old fillies—Loving Cup, 101 pounds; Ialaria, 81; Fair Deceiver, 99; Mary Will, 99; Long Suit, 101; Miss Kinbello, 109; Gnome, 97; Volzette, 113; Sissie Chance, 99; Elsie Bramble, 95; Our Lizzie, 79; Nannie Davis, 87; Tapestry, 107; Chiquita II., 105; Whirlmanteline, 83; Arolin, 111; Zula Vail, 109; Jennie Cotta, 111; Chiffon, 109; Madam Gerst, 107; Jay Bird, 111; Radiaro, 109.

Third race, 6 furlongs, purse $400, for all ages—Imp, 119 pounds; Robair, 122; Blue Jacket, 119; Eitholin, 104; Brightie S., 106; The Dauphin, 104; Lady Mottle, 119; Suisun, 119; Bouquet, 101; Winslow, 124; Fred Broens, 104; Fervor, 122; Flora Louise, 106; The Plutocrat, 112; Silver Set, 119; Mordecai, 109; Annie Teuton, 109; Lillian M., 119; Chenille, 119; Why, 119.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $400, for all ages, selling—Muskalonge, 110 pounds; Jim Lisle, 86; Weenatchie, 105; Surmount, 88; Braxey, 101; Marito, 83; Nero, 105; Whisper, 106; Rewarder, 114; Fleming, 90; Iola, 109; Lady Cordell, 101; Ideal Beau, 86; Early Bird, 87; Salvado, 106.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs, purse $400, for 2-year-olds—Wiggins, 93 pounds; Presbyterian, 110; Merry Glen, 93; Baliverso, 96; Forbearance, 93; Udah, 93; Pinar del Rio, 101; Empress Josephine, 101; Haseldean, 101; St. Alphonsus D., 96.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Garland Barr, 109 pounds; Harry McCouch, 105; Hester, 105; Gold Band, 104; What Next, 107; Goose Liver, 103; W. C. T., 109; Jane, 111; Dorothy III., 103; Olivia L., 95; Wanga, 105; Gaston, 101; Ingomar, 103; Battledore, 103; Majesta, 102; Nannie L.'s Sister, 100; Insurgent, 101; Lew Hopper, 106; Swordsman, 108; Sidkel, 103; Blacking Brush, 105; Tom Anderson, 101.

At Nashville.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Major Tom, 107 pounds; Carrie Lyle, Cave Spring, Dr. Work, 104; Hidago, Van Brunt, Pete Kitchen, Miss Kitty, Derby Maid, Patsy, Alva, Little Billee, Judith C., Serf, Kingstone, Tomy Rutter, High Noon, Irksome, 99.

Second race, 9-16 mile, selling, 2-year-olds—King Zella, Mary Zeta, Allie B., Purity, May Clarkson, Laura May, Hindoo Queen, Wild Grape, Maggie, Sweet Cream, Sister Mamie, Octave, The Naulahka, Fox-in-the-Morning, Katie Rutherford, Albis, Found, 105 pounds each.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Enchanter, 115 pounds; Brighton, 109; Sim W., 107; Sister Ione, Panchita II., 105; Hush, 103; Sierra Gorda, Miss Verne, 102; Lexington Pirate, Maggie S., La Wanda, 101; Pouting, 100; Jolly Son, Juanita, 98; Paramount, Gladioli, Summer Coon, 97; Rockwall, Can I See 'Em, Miss Bramble, Tago, 96.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—George B. Fox, Kingfire, 110 pounds; W. D. Hamilton, Tole Simmons, 107; Dr. Coops, Bucksaw, Deerfoot, 105; Lucky Monday, Our Chance, 110; Gypsy Prince, Flop, 107; Monk Wayman, Skinks, 105; Mike Haverly, 103.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Ardath, 115 pounds; Ondague, 105; Tranby, 102; Wolsey, Lulu Fry, 98; Prosecutor, 97; The Planter, 98; Full Hand, 98; Frontman, 105; Bridgeton, 103; Linnette, Tutuille, 98; Gioja, 97; Anger, 96; Lassie Jean, 95; Glen Albyn, 89.

At Lexington.

First race, 6 furlongs—Truelight, Lady Keith, 102 pounds each; Waldorf, 105; Belle of Fordham, 104; Mattie Lee, 108; Kathie May, We Know It, 102 each; Locust Leaf, 102; Buckra's Last, Borelis, King Esher, 102 each; Uno, 108.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Ioena, Princess Revenue, 100 pounds each; Highland Princess, Taliwanda, Frosty, 105; Valle, Essenite, 110 each; Katie Welch, Pavena, Mary Graves, Clara Mc, Lady Bewley, 100 each.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Winker, 99 pounds; Lockhart, 100; Three Bars, 102; Colleen, Trimuda, 101 each; Vice Regal, Loyalty, Parson, 107; Fessy F., 98; Lyllis, 99.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, Citizens' Stake—Margaret Jane, 73 pounds; High Jinks, 79; Pacemaker, 98.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—My Angeline, 101 pounds; Johnnie Williams, 106; Arcturus, Amateur, Bonneville, 106 each; Dutch Comedian, Samivel, 108; Tempo, 110; Decapo, The Rattler, Danforth, 104.

At Bennings.

First race, all ages, ¾ mile—The Manxman, 107 pounds; Hanwell, 115; Dalgretti, 112; George H. Ketcham, Squan, Ten Spot, Red Spider, X Ray, Eastertide, 102; Athy, Oceana, Esherdown, Vineta, and Hi Daddy, 104; The Cad, Long Acre, 100; Governor Sheehan, 115; Bessie L., 100.

Second race, 2-year-old fillies, 6 furlongs—Ella Rae, Lardly, Bardella, Tabouret, 112 pounds; Miss Marian, Lady Disdain, 115; Ramonita, Homelike, Calculation, Ella Day, 110.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Marian, 103 pounds; Lochglyn, 89; Alarum, 111; Kaiser Ludwig, 94; W. B. Dalgretti, Eleanor Mac, 90; Free Lance, 106; Timour, 86; Albert S., 114; Mass Hall, 109; Waterman, 111; Belle of Killarney, Her Own, 91; Stray Step, 110.

Fourth race, selling, 2-year-olds, 7 furlongs—Hairpin, The Cad, Babbica, Percy F., Glenoine, Sir Dick, 100 pounds; Senator McCarren, 114; Saratoga, 103; Ponte Canet, High Hoe, 97.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upwards, 1 mile—Nassau, Ben Ronald, 105 pounds; Dr. Catlett, 118; Sallie Clicquot, 113; Premier, 119; Good Times, 106.

At Ingleside.

First race, 6 furlongs—Starling, 109 pounds; Outaway, 112; Mt. Roy, 109; William Pinkerton, 109; Tim Murphy, 109; Easel, 109; Gratify, 109; Coda, 109; Ofleeta, 109; Last Chance, 109.

Second race, 7 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Charles Le Bel, 108 pounds; Lord Marmion, 103; Al Koran, 103; Don Luis, 108; Soscol, 108; Ed Gartland II., 103; Colonel Dan, 111; George Lee, 100; Donator, 107; Yorick, 104.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Mammie Scott, 109 pounds; Montellade, 109; Monitor, 114; Lucky Dog, 117; Major Cook, 109; Floreanna, 109; Zamar II., 109; Veragua, 109; Una Colorado, 112; Don Fulano, 112; Kamsin, 109.

Fourth race, 1 mile handicap—Grady, 116 pounds; Altamax, 110; Marquise, 107; Double Quick, 105; Tea Rose II., 104; Aquinas, 104; Judge Denny, 100; Argentina, 100; Fonsovannah, 94; Thelma, 90; Los Prietos, 90.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Personne, 93 pounds; San Marco, 105; Judge Denny, 105; Naranja, 93; Fashion Plate, 93; Adam Andrew, 96; Schiller, 111.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs—Los Cerrillos, 106 pounds; Summertime, 105; Mercutio, 112; Imp. Trance, 105; Aquinas, 106; Altamax, 112; Horatio, 103; Hohenzollern, 103; McLight, 108; Scorcher, 100.

THISTLES NOW IN THE LEAD.

Association Football Games Yesterday Result in the Defeat of the Pullman and Parkside Elevens.

	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P'ts.
Thistles	3	1	1	7
Pullmans	2	1	2	6
Wentworths	2	1	1	5
Parksides	0	4	0	0

Games in the Chicago Football association championship yesterday ended in the defeat of the Pullman and Parkside teams. As a result of the defeat of the former the Thistles take the lead in the competition.

A crushing defeat was administered to the Pullman football team yesterday by the Wentworth kickers. The reverse was unexpected and unwelcome for the car builders, and materially lessens their chances in the competition for the Jackson Challenge Cup. Four goals to one in favor of the home team was the final score.

As the ground at Thirty-ninth street was in splendid shape a good contest was anticipated. Judging from their form of the previous Sunday, when they drew even with the Thistles, the chances were in favor of Pullman. They had out their strongest eleven, while the home team had to dispense with the valuable services of Dillon. Winning the toss, Captain Butcher took the windward end and defended the south goal. Disaster came to his side at the outset. Dale getting the ball from a long pass eluded Allison, and, being tackled by another back, blocked the ball, enabling him to center in front of goal. Jeffrey neatly lobbed it in the goal mouth, where a small scrimmage was formed and the leather forced just over the line.

Fifteen minutes of hard play followed, and then from a free kick by Tolley, Linaker cleverly kicked a second goal.

With the wind to assist them the Wentworths had the better of the play and kept the visitors' defense busy. Allison made a poor kick and sent the ball with a lot of spin on it through his own goal, Butcher misjudging it. A fourth goal was made by Linaker on a pass from Dale, the goalkeeper being out of his position. A number of attacks by the visitors ended poorly, and Kelly had only two actual shots to handle.

From a scrimmage near goal Pullman scored their only count, Weir giving the final kick. Scobie, Brims, and MacLachlan were the best of the losers, while McPhee, Jeffrey, and Simms were prominent in the winning ranks. The lineup:

Wentworths.	Position.	Pullmans.
Kelly	Goal	Butcher
McPhee	Backs	Allison
Tolley	Backs	Scobie
McLean	Half backs	Osborne
Simms	Half backs	Brims
Sheppard	Half backs	Murray
Dale	Right wing	Young
Bunegar	Right wing	Cunningham
Linaker	Center	MacLachlan
Jeffrey, Balster	Left wing	Smith, Weir

Referee—B. Aston.

TONIGHT'S BOXING EVENTS.

Billy Rotchford Will Meet Ted Murphy for Three Rounds at the Ontario Boat Club's Entertainment.

Those who are interested in Billy Rotchford, the clever Chicago boxer, who is matched with Tom Cooney of Boston for the 15th, will be given a chance to get a line on his work tonight at the regular weekly boxing show of the Ontario Boat club at Kadish Hall, when he goes against Ted Murphy for a three-round exhibition. There will be two goes for a decision, one between Williams and Perry Smith and the windup between Jack Daly and John Shunneson. Beside these events Al Shrosbee and Dick Griffin, who is master of ceremonies, will go three rounds exhibition and Billy Boyd and Jim Griffin will don the gloves for four rounds.

Over at Hanlon's the sports will find several good attractions and Frank Garrard and Harry Gilmore will give their regular exhibition, and the windup promises to be one of the best events ever seen at the court. The contest is for the Gilmore medal. One more event will be for a decision, and Sam Harris and Ned Handley will go four rounds.

The other events are young Higgins and Jack Ryan, Joe Hedmark and John King, Pat Smith and Harry Jones.

The lightweights, Jack Lewis and Billy Lyons, will be the drawing card at McGurn's, and the contest will be a strong one, as both are exceptionally good with the gloves. The other events are between Joe Sturch and Dick Gorman, Dannie Doyle and young Riley, James Williams and Mike Moore, and the exhibition will be between Copper McCoy and Perry Queenan, who has been winning all sorts of matches over on the West Side.

M'DUFFIE ARRIVES TODAY.

With His Pacemakers and Multicycles He Will Begin Training to Meet Michael at the Coliseum.

Eddie McDuffie and his host of pacing men and machines arrive here from Philadelphia today. McDuffie has been training at Willow Grove Park and at the same time breaking a few world's records for the last two or three weeks, and he comes well prepared to give Jimmy Michael the race of his life. He will probably do some preliminary work at Garfield Park tomorrow and begin practicing on the track at the Coliseum, which will be in readiness by noon Wednesday.

Michael leaves Atlanta today and arrives in Chicago tomorrow, when all of the three great stars will be here, and it is probable there will be some lively doings at the Coliseum between now and Friday, when the first of the great races takes place.

Handicapper Root reports that there are nearly 200 entries for the short races, which do not include the pacemakers for the big events, who will probably start in the professional races. The entries do not close until tomorrow, and it is probable that there will be many more made today. The Chicago Cycling club is to have a team in the club pursuit race, and there will also be several other well-known clubs represented. The revival of interest in this contest is almost as great locally as in the races in which Michael will take part.

SOLDIERS HOLD INDOOR MEET.

First Regiment Will Open the Season Dec. 4—Several New Features to Be Added.

The season of indoor meets will be opened Dec. 4, when the First Regiment Cycling and Athletic club will hold its first indoor meet of the year. The successful meet held by the club last year has induced the soldiers to repeat their plans and have arranged to hold two or possibly three meets during the coming winter. The regular events will be on the program and include several relay races and dashes. The half mile walk is to be made a feature.

A new feature will be added—new to Chicago at least—that is, the chariot races, which were so prominent last winter in the meets held in the East.

The "chariot" teams are made up of four runners each from a club, and have also a driver for the miniature chariot. The entry blanks will be out in a few days and can be procured from President G. K. Herman.

Yesterday's Handball Scores.

AT KENNEDY'S.

Carney	16	21	21	21	21	21	21
Keegan	21	4	14	10	7	11	6

AT M'GURN'S.

J. Joyce and Stift	21	21	20		
F. Fitzgerald and A. Moore	16	12	21		
Joe Harnismacker and R. Sum	21	21	20		
T. J. Sturd and Jack Haply	25	21	5		
Joe Sturch	21	21	21	19	21
Tom Cooney	16	12	18	21	6

AT HANLON'S.

D. Cronin-F. Klein	14	21	21	21	18
T. Riley-F. Neagle	21	20	14	17	21
H. Hodkinson-J. Wall	21	21	21	21	
H. Sheeler-J. McGrath	18	21	21	10	
Gronow-T. Murphy	21	11	21		
Donlan-Goeltz	11	21	19		
Riley-Wallace	14	21	20		
Klein-Con Shay	21	15	21		
Tucker-Dennison	21	21	8		
Bigelow-Walker	19	20	21		
Brady-Richards	21	21	21		
O'Brien-Sutherland	16	10	11		
Stewart-Morgan	10	4	21		
T. Murphy-Merrill	21	21	19		
Yonders	21	21	18		
Peters	19	20	21		

IN ANNUAL MEETING

Baseball Magnates Gathering at Philadelphia.

LONG SESSION IS LIKELY.

Solons of the Diamond Have Much Business on Hand.

WESTERN LEAGUE'S PLAINT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Baseball will occupy an important place in the world of sports this week. This city has been selected for the annual fall meeting of the National league, and all the big and little magnates who rule the diamond will be on hand. Tuesday and Wednesday will be the regular meeting days but the delegates will be shown such a good time in this hospitable city that all the business may not be gotten through with until Thursday.

The first item on the bill is the meeting of the Board of Arbitration, which is scheduled to start tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock at the Hotel Walton. This will be the preliminary gun, but it will be a mighty loud one, for there are a number of disputes between the major and minor league magnates which will have to be adjusted.

On Tuesday at noon the Board of Directors will hold their meeting. This will consist mostly of going over the report of the Board of Arbitration and the arranging of the business which will be brought up before the league proper.

The first session of the latter body will be called at 2 o'clock. It is likely that President Soden of the Boston club, who usually presides at these gatherings, will again preside, while to President Young will be intrusted the task of looking after the minutes.

Several Sessions Probable.

Sessions are likely to be held on Tuesday evening and all day Wednesday. It is not known that any of the magnates will come here loaded for trouble, but it frequently happens that important business is sprung on the meeting all of a sudden, so that it is hard to forecast what important questions are likely to come up.

One of the most interesting cases to be considered is the case of Player Eagan of Camden. It is claimed that the Pittsburg club had an agreement with the Syracuse club by which Pittsburg could draft any player from Syracuse upon the payment of the regular draft price—$500. It appears that Brooklyn drafted Eagan for the coming season, and the Pittsburg club entered a protest on the ground of its standing agreement with Syracuse. There has been a long correspondence on the subject, and the indications point to a decision against Pittsburg, because it will be shown that Pittsburg is on record as relinquishing its claim to the services of Eagan.

Another important subject which the regular meeting will have before it is that of the proposed reform in the drafting of players. It was thought that this subject had been settled for good, but the national-leaguers knew a good thing when they saw it, and they worked the draft so hard that now the minor leagues whom they proposed to benefit are howling worse than ever.

The Western league is the one which is kicking up the rumpus this time. They now want the draft to be operative only once in two years. They have some convincing arguments on their side and will have a committee on hand to present them before the meeting.

Another topic is also of a reform character. This one has reference to the Temple cup. The donor of this trophy, which has been played for each fall for the last four years, is reported to be about to ask the league that it be returned to him, as he is disgusted with the reports circulated annually about the games played by the teams finishing first and second. If any more series are played between the leaders at the close of future seasons they are not likely to be for this cup. Some other scheme to enable the players to make a good sized rakeoff for their efforts during the season is likely to be passed.

The umpire question will also be discussed, and under this head will come up rowdy ball playing. President Robison of Cleveland has a scheme to fine the umpire instead of the players should the rules not be adhered to. Mr. Robison's scheme is a cracking good one—for the players—but it is not likely to pass the league mill.

The league has met with such signal failure in its half-hearted, although much vaunted, efforts to check rowdyism on the diamond that the cry for the double umpire system has been renewed. Previous efforts in this direction have proved fruitless, but this fall there is a slight chance of its being passed, since the magnates realize that something must be done if respectable people are to patronize the sport.

The next problem is the method of levying assessments to meet the additional demand that will be made upon the league treasury in the event of the adoption of the double umpire scheme.

New Schedule Scheme.

The third problem is the arrangement of the playing schedule to break up the long trips away from home of the various clubs.

There is a general feeling among all the clubs that the schedule should be arranged to provide for their trips East and West and a shorter number of games at home and abroad during each trip. There was much complaint on that score last season, because some of the clubs were so long away from home that local interest languished before the home club returned to its own vine and fig tree.

The most interesting question from the public standpoint at present is in the probable deals to be made. There will be all kinds of dickering going on and out of them should come the shifting of several players from one club to another. Nearly all the managers will be present, and all will have something to say on this subject. It will be a little different from what it was last February at Baltimore, when every manager had half a dozen gold bricks up his sleeve for George T. Stallings.

Philadelphia is expected to do something in this line. It is commonly reported that Clements is slated for a shift and rumor has been no less free with the name of Jack Taylor.

Bankers, 8; Thistles, 6.

The indoor baseball team of the Bankers defeated the Thistle Cycling club team at the West Side Natatorium on Saturday evening 8 to 6. The fielding of both clubs was of a high order. Keefer held the Thistles down to one hit and struck out twenty-four men, while Stein was batted for twelve hits. The score:

Bankers.	R	O	T	Thistles.	R	O	T
Reed [Capt.], 1b	0	3	5	Barr, rs	0	4	2
Swift, rs	1	4	4	Kenney, ls	0	2	6
Turner ls	1	4	4	Lynch, 2b	2	2	8
Crouse, rf	1	4	4	Hawkins, lf	3	1	12
Keefer, p	0	3	6	Byrnes [Cap.], 1b	0	4	1
Jesse Dart, c	0	3	4	Langdon, 3b	0	4	0
McFarland, 2b	1	3	7	Donahue, rf	1	2	6
Guy Dart, lf	2	1	9	Schaeffer, c	0	4	6
Reedy, 3b	2	2	8	Stein, p	0	4	0
Totals	8	27	54	Totals	6	27	35

Bankers ....0 3 1 2 0 0 2 0 0—8
Thistles ....2 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—6

Struck out—Keefer, 24; Stein, 6. Fouls caught—Jesse Dart, 6; Schaeffer, 4. First base on balls—Stein, 2. Home run—Guy Dart. Two base hits—Keefer and Reedy. Umpires—Al Miller and J. Keary.

BASEBALL STARS ON THE COAST

Receive a Great Demonstration from the San Francisco Fans—Lange Is a Favorite with the Crowd.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.—The aggregation of star ball players from the East made their first appearance in California today at Recreation Park, and the All-Americans played all around the men from Baltimore. This was an ideal day and the size of the crowd was only restricted by the limits of the grounds. Every seat in the grand stand and in the bleachers was taken and a fringe of humanity surrounded the entire field, greatly interfering with the fielding of the players, and was partly responsible for the large score. The grounds, too, were rough, having been used for football when soft and slushy. Dr. Pond, for the Baltimores, did not prove much of a puzzle for the nine gathered from the cream of the National league. They batted him hard and often and after the sixth inning the crowd set up a continuous howl for Joe Corbett, but the latter did not respond. All the Californians—namely, Lange, Reitz, Clark, and Nash, received a warm welcome from the 12,000 or more spectators. "Bill" Lange was fairly smothered with bouquets, the most attractive of which was a large shield of white roses, with the words "Little Eva" in carnations. Lange responded by lining out the first ball pitched against the center field fence for two bases. The fielding of the All-Americans was clean and snappy. The only feature in the playing of the Baltimores was Jennings' quick and clean fielding. He made a remarkable double play, catching a straight liner by jumping in the air and throwing the batter out at first. Donahue's work behind the bat for Baltimore was very slow. Score:

Baltimore ....0 2 0 2 2 0 1 0 0—7
All-Americans ....3 0 3 1 1 6 0 2 *—16

Batteries—Pond and Donahue; Rhines and Smith. Umpires—McDonald and O'Neil.

TAKE UP MIDDLE DISTANCES.

John S. Johnson and Arthur Gardiner Decide to Leave the Sprint Races for the Paced Game.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—John S. Johnson, the great record breaker, will desert the short distance racing game and take up middle distance racing in the future. Johnson made this important announcement some time ago, and for some days has been trying to get on a race with Jimmie Michael, the champion middle distance rider of the world. For some days now the Minneapolitan has been quietly preparing in this city for that contest and during the coming week he will leave for Chicago to meet W. A. Brady of the American Cycle Racing association and Dave Schafer, the manager of Michael. Johnson wants a contest of from ten to twenty miles paced. This contest will necessarily have to be arranged for indoor tracks and it will probably be pulled off in New York.

The announcement of Johnson is no more important than that of Arthur Gardiner, made last night. Gardiner also has decided to give up the short distance game in which he has been so prominent as one of the big four of the racing path for the last four years. As in the case of Johnson, Gardiner has been quietly training for his new field of endeavor. The Chicago man has ridden with Michael, now in this city, training for his contests with McDuffie and Titus at Chicago Nov. 12 and 13, and for his contest with Starbuck at New York Thanksgiving day, both on the track and on the road. The chances of Gardiner in the new field are bright.

With the entrance of Johnson and Gardiner into the middle distance field and with the presence of the many foreigners who will be brought to this country within a few weeks by Amos G. Batchelder of the American Cycling Racing association, America is promised a large supply of paced indoor work at from ten miles to the hour this winter, that will make the coming winter season notable in the annals of cycle racing.

For the twelve-hour race in this city Thanksgiving day the entries will be twelve in number, including Revierre, the grand old man of France, Frank Waller, Tom Barnaby, Albert Schock, Blakeslee, "Dutch" Miller, and Fred Schinneer of Chicago, Charles Hadfield of Newark, Angus McLeod, the Canadian champion, Bert Repine, Chapman, and others. Hadfield and McLeod step out of short distance racing also, and during the coming season will be seen in the many six-day contests, in all probability. All of these men will train in this city for the New York six-day race.

"ORDINARY RUN" OF C. C. C.

N. H. Van Sicklen Leads the Crowd to Pullman in the Annual Event—No "Last Man."

The Chicago Cycling club made its annual "ordinary run" to Pullman yesterday. The title today is a misnomer, and when the thirty-odd men who participated in yesterday's test of endurance, patience, and pocket reached the Hotel Florence they formed an extraordinary spectacle.

There were wheels of every conceivable sort made from ten to twenty years ago; their riders were mud-stained, bloody, and ragged.

The first to put in an appearance was the veteran Van Sicklen, who led all the way from start to finish; close up and lapping his wheel were A. H. Nicolet and C. W. Davis. They were a sorry looking trio. "Van" had a smear of blood streaked across his nose and fragments of a bicycle suit, held together apparently by various splotches of mud indiscriminately spread over its surface. His two companions looked as though they had stopped to settle a difference en route which from appearances was still a question for future solution.

Immediately those three sighted the line which marked the end of their course, they simultaneously dropped from their wheels and hid in a clump of bushes.

The reason for this strange proceeding was the $1 penalty for the first man to cross the line.

They had barely secreted themselves when J. A. Bowden hove in sight. He was lured across the line by signals of small boys stationed near, which he misinterpreted to mean, "The others have gone on."

The moment his wheel had crossed, the men in hiding arose with a shout, and Nicolet, as treasurer of the fund, demanded and received the dollar penalty.

There was no "last man." W. C. Thorne, his brother, G. A. Thorne, J. P. Bliss, William Ellis, and B. B. Ayres arrived an hour later than the rest and rode across the line in a solid front.

"Twenty cents apiece," Bliss called out to his companion, and the dollar was so divided.

Of the entire crowd not one had succeeded in reaching Pullman without a dismount or fall. There were fines for both irregularities. Ten cents for the former and 25 cents for the latter. Some idea may be had of the number from the fact $18 in penalties were collected by Treasurer Nicolet.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

BAYFIELD, Wis.—Arrived—Spry.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Duncan, Neosho.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Parks Foster, Pasadena.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Pringle, Harrison, Unadilla, Tonawanda, lumber.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—R. Richards, Sage. Cleared—Eddy, Chicago.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Devereaux, Joliet, Cadillac. Cleared—Pratt, Ash, Andaste, Ashtabula.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Chipman, 4:30 a. m.; Hickox, 7; Gresham, 9. Up—Smith and consort, 2 a. m.

EAST TAWAS, Mich.—Cleared—Maine and consorts, Charlton and consorts, Wyoming. Northwest gale subsided.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Reliance, Mystic Star, Superior. Cleared—Coal—Rockefeller, Hundred Thirty-seven, Duluth; Johnson, Sandusky, light.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Penobscot, Thomson, M. Marshall, Niko, Churchill, Tasmania, Arason, Lansing. Cleared—Livingston, Buffalo.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Nipigon and consorts, Chicago, coal; Black Rock. Down—Governor Smith, Pentland and consort, Hurlbut, Van Allen.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Robert Rhodes. Cleared—Coal—Porter, Milwaukee; Nebraska, Gladstone; Moore, Manitowoc; Ganges, Detroit. Light—Crescent City, Fayette Brown, Duluth. Passed down—Grover [schooner], City of New York and barges.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Ford, Marshall, Neilson, Whitworth, Bradley and consorts, Vanderbilt, Mather and whalebacks, Ward, Maritana. Departed—Murphy, Lake Erie, ore; Globe, Chicago, grain; Empire City, Buffalo, grain; Hudson, Buffalo, flour; Trevor and whalebacks, Ashland, light; Presley, Reddington, Two Harbors, light.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Hurd, 2:15 a. m.; Hebard and consorts, 4:15; Chemung, 4:30; Nyanza, 4:50; Helena, 5:20; Wade, 6:30; Ketcham, Owen, 7; Denver, 7:40; Cuba, 9:20; Tuttle, Dundee, 9:50; Hopkins, 11; Lehigh, 11:30; Egyptian, 12:30 p. m.; Edwards, Golden Age, 12:40; Rietz and consort, 8:20. Down—Fedora, 9 last night; Caledonia, Northwest, 9:40; Dyer, 10:20; Wolf, 10:50; H. Chisholm, Cranage, 1:30 a. m.; Lycoming, Madagascar and consorts, 3:10; La Salle, 6:30; Topeka, 7:40; Bermuda, 9:20; Argo and consorts, 9:40; Palmer, 10:40; Progress, 1:40 p. m.; Yale, 2:20; Wilbur, Syracuse, 3; Chicago, 4:30; Frost, 5; Vail, Baltic, 5:40.

Up—Maytham, 8:30; Mecosta, Ashland, 8:40; Commodore, 9:10; Langdon, 10. Down—Bielman, 8:30; Pringle and consorts, 8:40. Calm, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Gratwick [wooden] and whalebacks, 11 last night; Joliet, 8 a. m.; Monarch, 5:20; Merida, Codorus, 6:30; Pioneer, 11; Alberta, noon; Grover and oil barge, Runnells, 12:30 p. m.; Spencer, Pennington, 1; Kalkaska, 1:40; Madagascar, Stephenson, Neil, 2:30; Colgate and whalebacks, 3; Venice, 5:30. Down—Bulgaria, Amazon, 12:30 a. m.; Northwind, 2; Griffin, Hadley, 3:40; Cambria, Stevens, 5:20; Bessemer, Nasmyth, Roman, S. Mitchell, Gilchrist, Neshoto, 11:40; Fisk, 12:20 p. m.; W. Chisholm, Marina, Magna, 1:20; Cumberland, 2; Quito, 2:20; Doty, Jeanette, 3; Specular, Magnetic, Italia, Polynesia, 4; Empire State, Duncan, Favorite, Constitution, 5:40.

Up—Desmond, Hattie, E. A. Shores, 7:40; Moran, 8. Down—Waverly, Verona, 7:20; Sitka, 8:30; Pease, Planet, 9:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Paris, 10:20 last night; Havana, Biwabik, Saranac, 12:30 a. m.; Canisteo and consorts, 1; Sparta, Anderson, 1:30; Olympia, 3:30; Seguin, 5:30; Alcona, Alta, 5:40; Naples, Alverson, Bacon, 8; Concord, 8:20; Roumania, Barium, Scott, 9:30; Glengarry, Minnedosa, 10:50; Donaldson and barges, 11; George Farwell, 11:20; German, 12:20 p. m.; Whitaker, 12:30; Wallula, 2; Mahoning, 2:20; Mount Clemens, 3:20; Louisiana, 3:40; Alva, Frontenac, 3:50; Kearsarge, 4:10; Tempest, 4:40; Starrucca, Norseman and barges, 6:20; Milwaukee, 6:30; J. E. Mills, 6:40; Briton, 7:30; Nicholas, 9:20. Down—Tug Schenck, 10 last night; White Star, 10:20; New York, 10:40; J. C. Lockwood, 11; Swallow, Dakotah, 1 a. m.; Servia, Ewen, 1:30; Pawnee and barges, 2:40; Marion, 3:30; Whitney, 4; Ranney, 8; Barkalow, 8:40; L. Madden and barges, 11:20; tug Swain, Forest City, Brown, 12:20 p. m.; Harlem, 1:30; St. Paul, 2:40; Seattle, 3:20; Lackawanna, 6:40; New Orleans, 9; M. T. Greene, 9:20. Arrived—C. A. Eddy.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Stewart and barges, 8:50 p. m.; Choctaw, Langdon, 9; Commodore, 9:10; Toltec, Mixtec, Tampa, 10:30; Castilia, Lindsay, 10:50; Maytham, 1:10; Lewiston, 11:30; Ira Owen, 11:50; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 12:30 a. m.; Queen City, 1:10; Boyce, State of Michigan, 3; Chili, 4; Spokane, 5:30; Saranac, 6; Sauber, 6:10; Voges, John Jewett, 9:10; Olympia, 11:30; Canisteo and barges, 12:20 p. m.; Alaska, Wood, 12:30; Sparta, Anderson, 1:20; Havana, Biwabik, 2:30; Seguin, 2:40; City of Naples and consorts, 3:20; German, 6:30; Roumania, Barium, 7:30; Alcona, Alta, 8; Whitaker, Mahoning, 8:50. Down—Madden and barges, 9:30 p. m.; Marion, 9:50; Ranney, 12:50 a. m.; Forest City, Brown, 3:20; Swain, 7; Seattle, 8:40; Harlem, 9; St. Paul, 9:30; Charles Eddy, 9:50; M. T. Greene, 11:40; Lackawanna, 1:20; Wyoming [small], 1:50; Pauly, 3:30; Mount Blanc, 4; Maruba, Manda, 4:05; Saginaw, 4:10; Pridgeon, 4:20; Maine and barges, 4:30; Sicken and barges, 4:50; Jenks, Brazil, Tempest No. 1 and barges, 5; Victory, Constitution, 6; Republic, 8; Anna Laurie, Knapp, 8:20; Neillie Torrent, 8:30. Arrived—St. Andrew, Crawford. Wind south, light, clear.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—City of Chicago, Escanaba; Gettysburg, Grand Marais; G. Burnham, Masonville; W. J. Carter, Ludington; G. C. Markham, E. Buckley, R. C. Wente, Manistee; Ford River, Ford River; M. F. Butters, Menominee. Coal—City of London, Erie; F. Mercur, Buffalo. Merchandise—H. J. Jewett, Tuscarora, Buffalo; City of Duluth, Duluth. Iron ore—Barge 115, Two Harbors. Salt—E. S. Tice, Manistee. Light—H. W. Sibley, J. Oades, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—W. M. Egan, Buffalo; City of Berlin, Midland. Merchandise—A. Ory, Seneca, Buffalo; Delaware, Erie. Light—W. J. Carter, Ludington; M. Marshall, G. C. Markham, E. S. Tice, R. C. Wente, Roanoke, Manistee.

CALL TO SEE ROHAN.

Murderer's Friends Refused Admittance to His Ward.

UNDER CONSTANT GUARD.

Police Discover a Purported Plot to Rescue Him.

PLAN NOT YET CARRIED OUT.

Prisoner Still Too Ill to Escape Without Assistance.

DETECTIVES WITHIN EASY CALL.

Yesterday was visiting day at the County Hospital and the usual long line of anxious friends and relatives besieged the clerk's office for the necessary passes that would admit them to the wards where their loved ones were confined. Of the 200 or more visitors only half a dozen were denied admittance. These were rough looking young fellows who swaggered into the clerk's office shortly before noon and demanded permission to visit William, alias "Skippy," Rohan, who is confined in a special ward under the constant watch of three armed policemen, suffering from wounds inflicted by Sergeant Howard of Desplaines Street Station during a running fight on Saturday afternoon, a week ago. The visitors upon being refused admittance were at first apparently surprised and then became rather threatening in their demands for admittance. The quick eye of one of the party, however, caught sight of a Central office detective, who was leaning against the office desk a few feet away, and uttering a warning in low tones to his companions the crowd of Rohan's friends hurriedly retraced their steps to the sidewalk and scattered in different directions.

Detectives in Close Call.

All day long the detective lounged around the clerk's office and three other detectives kept within close call.

In a small room on the third floor of the east wing of the hospital "Skippy" Rohan tossed on his little iron bed, still weak and in great pain from his wounds. Three policemen, armed with heavy night sticks, and with coats unbuttoned so as to permit of easy reach of the pistol pocket, sat near the wounded prisoner's bed, while, as an extra precaution, shackles were arranged at the head and foot of the bed, ready to be snapped on legs and arms at the first sign of resistance. Four other policemen slept in an adjoining room. The police are determined that Rohan shall not escape, and the unusual precautions are the result of information gained by the police that a plan was on foot to liberate him and that the plan entailed the possible killing of the policemen on guard and any other persons who attempted to interfere.

Suspicious Men Visit Him.

Knowing the desperate character of the man, Inspector Shea ordered that a special watch be kept over him at the County Hospital. During the early part of last week several men, all of whom were regarded suspiciously by the policemen on duty at the wounded prisoner's bedside, called on Rohan and held long, low-voiced conversations with him. Finally Inspector Shea, suspecting something wrong, ordered that no one be allowed to visit the prisoner. The plan worked well, for the day following the enforcement of the order a letter arrived at the hospital addressed to Rohan. The police intercepted the letter, and in the course of time allowed it to reach Rohan. Rohan answered the letter and sent it out of the hospital by what he thought was a special messenger boy, but who was in reality in the employ of the police. Again the police became censors, and after learning the contents of the note permitted it to be delivered. Several other letters were received and sent out by Rohan, all of which were examined by the police.

The purport of these letters the police refuse to divulge, but admit they related to a plot of escape, in which the lives of policemen and others who might attempt to spoil the successful carrying out of the plot were to be sacrificed if necessary.

Saturday night or Sunday morning, as the police understood it, was to be the time of the "getaway," and in view of that fact Inspector Shea tripled the guard over Rohan, removed him to a private room, and took every precaution against his escape. The nine officers detailed to watch the prisoner had their orders, and those orders were to shoot to kill at the first sign of any rush on the part of Rohan's friends.

"Rohan is a bad fellow, and knows that the gallows awaits him in St. Louis," said Lieutenant Backus of the Desplaines Street Station yesterday, "and we have it from his own lips that he is willing to take any kind of chances to escape. In all probability Rohan's friends will not make any attempt at rescue, but at the same time, knowing as we do the desperate character of Rohan and the tough caliber of his friends, we are not running any risks."

Several prisoners have escaped from the County Hospital while under the guard of policemen. The last escape was that of "Jack" Carr, the noted highwayman, who walked out of the hospital while his guard was dozing.

The physicians state that Rohan's condition is still serious and it would be impossible for him to escape from the institution without assistance.

There is implanted in every man a love of life strong enough to make him tremble and kneel before death when he thoroughly recognizes its approach. The trouble with men is that they do not recognize death unless it comes in some violent or rapid form. Consumption kills more men than wars, famines, plagues and accidents, but its approach is insidious, and men do not realize that they are in its clutch. While consumption is a germ disease, the bacilli will not invade sound and healthy lungs. The lungs must first be in a diseased condition.

First a man feels a little out of sorts. Probably he is overworked and has given too little time to eating, sleeping and resting. His appetite falls off. His digestion gets out of order and his blood does not receive the proper amount of life-giving nutriment. The liver becomes torpid and the blood is filled with impurities. These are pumped into every organ of the body, building up unhealthy, half-dead tissues. The most harm is done at the weakest spot, and most frequently that spot is in the lungs. A slight cold leads to inflammation, the bacilli invade the lungs and we have a case of consumption.

Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It restores the lost appetite, makes the digestion perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, builds new and healthy flesh and drives out all impurities and disease germs. It cures weak lungs, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. No honest druggist will recommend a substitute.

Mrs. Ursula Dunham, of Sistersville, Tyler Co., W. Va., writes: "I had a pain in my side all the time, had but little appetite and grew very thin. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' promptly cured the pain, restored my appetite and increased my weight."

ANNUAL CASINO REVIEW.

"WHIRL OF THE TOWN" AT COLUMBIA BEATS "GAY NEW YORK."

Laughable Show Includes Improved Music, Dancing, and Stage Set—Walter Jones Is Missed—Willard Simms' Pranks from an Upper Box Hidden from Many Seat Holders—Al Hayman in Stage Box Laughs at Satire on His Own Syndicate.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy of Music—"Fallen Among Thieves."
Alhambra—"The Sidewalks of New York."
Auditorium—Chicago Orchestra, Nordica, Nov. 12 and 13.
Battery D—Chrysanthemum show opens Nov. 9.
Bijou—"A Barrel of Money."
Central Music Hall—The Burton Holmes Lectures, Nov. 12 and 13.
Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Clark Street Museum—Nelson, Bates, and others.
Columbia—"The Whirl of the Town."
Gaiety—Shepherd's Modern Minstrels.
Great Northern—Boston Lyric Company in "Faust."
Grand Opera-House—Mme. Modjeska in repertory.
Haymarket—Vaudeville.
Hooley's—William H. Crane in "A Virginia Courtship."
Hopkins'—"Mixed Pickles."
Kimball Hall—Concert Nov. 8.
Leonidas' Winter Circus—Trained cats and dogs.
Lincoln—"Sowing the Wind."
McVicker's—Stuart Robson in "Henrietta."
Olympic—Vaudeville.
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Savoy—"The Gay Masqueraders."
Schiller—"The New South."
Steinway Hall—Miss Jeannette Durno, piano recital, Nov. 8.

The popularity of the Casino Review was fully demonstrated last night by the size and enthusiasm of the audience which greeted the opening performance of "The Whirl of the Town" at the Columbia.

This latest effusion of Mr. Hugh Morton and Mr. Gustav Kerker is in many respects an improvement upon "In Gay New York." The music is prettier, the dancing is more graceful, and the whole stage setting is more artistic.

On the other hand, one misses Walter Jones, whose place is taken, to a large extent, by Mr. Louis Harrison. The latter was suffering from a severe cold last night, and hardly did himself justice. At his best he is a good low comedian; at his worst his wit is of a rather pestiferous nature.

Performance Is Handicapped.

The opening performance was considerably handicapped by the readiness on the part of the stage manager to take an encore. The house was quite enthusiastic enough to obviate the necessity of thrusting repetitions down the throats of a tired audience. As it was the piece was dragged out to an unconscionable length for no possible reason.

In the second place, Mr. Willard Simms must not be allowed to do most of his acting from an upper box in the auditorium. This habit of allowing so-called actors and actresses to stray at their own sweet will about the house came near ruining "In Gay New York," and it certainly does not add to the merits of the new revival. It may possibly amuse people in that portion of the house which commands a view of the upper stage box, but it is exceedingly irritating to those who are less fortunately situated and have to look on while their neighbors laugh.

Actor's Place on the Stage.

An actor's business is on the stage, and the sooner Mr. Willard Simms is instructed to return to what he imagines to be his proper sphere of action the better it will be for all concerned.

As a general rule, the lines are cleverer in this piece than they were in "In Gay New York." Indeed, the satire at times becomes quite trenchant. There is something almost horrible but altogether fascinating in the song of the brakemen, with its refrain:

Listen to the ambulance, coming down the street;
When we cut his legs off, didn't we do it neat?

The whole plan of attack is just as daring; the main object being to ridicule the present craze for the dime museum. There is much fun at the expense of the big theatrical managers, who vie with one another in catering for the public taste.

Considering that the celebrated syndicate is included in the satire, it was rather curious to see Mr. Hayman, the leading spirit of the great theatrical trust, enjoying the performance from a stage box. It was more unfortunate, however, when the second act finished with the apotheosis of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein represented in ballet skirts by Mr. Louis Harrison. Considering that the manager of Olympia suspended payments only a few days ago, the joke at his expense was rather cruel, to say the least of it.

Might Try Brady or Frohman.

Why not substitute Mr. William Brady or Mr. Charles Frohman?

Still, it must be confessed that the imitation was very clever, and the list of vaudeville performers, which included Calvé, Melba, the two De Reszkes, and Mr. De Wolf Hopper, was really amusing.

If it were necessary to single out any of the vaudeville turns for particular praise, I should choose first the eccentric song and dance in the second act by Mr. Louis Wesley, and then the well known character sketch of Mr. David Warfield's, in which he impersonates a Jewish vendor of old hats. Warfield is inimitable in his line, but surely it is time that he gave up imitating Anna Held.

Miss Theresa Vaughan played the part of the mermaid who is being shown the whirl of the town with a good deal of effect. She is exceedingly handsome and her voice is less objectionable than that of most singers in reviews. She too, however, was very liberal with her encores, and actually sung such defunct ditties as "Little Annie Rooney" and others of a like nature until it became doubtful whether she would ever leave the stage at all.

REVIVAL OF "THE HENRIETTA."

Stuart Robson and Company Bring the Old Friend Back to McVicker's Theater.

There are only pleasant memories that survive of "The Henrietta," and it is just what was to be expected that Stuart Robson's revival of it has met with a cordial greeting. His opening at McVicker's last evening must have been most encouraging to him and his managers, for it was assurance that he still holds a warm place in the estimation of the public, notwithstanding he has sometimes felt its cold shoulder in recent seasons.

As to this production of Bronson Howard it would not, perhaps, gain golden opinions in these days if it were now a new play. It might live through a few months, and the chances are it would be counted successful as a laugh-provoker and a moneygetter, for it contains some amusing situations. Its dialogue is lively; sometimes really humorous.

But the progress, or, at any rate, the evolution of stage productions is never more forcibly illustrated than when an attempt is made to revivify a comedy success of former years. To be sure, some people laugh at the old jests, but to the observant theatergoer they seem so flat that he is apt to experience a feeling of self-pity that he was ever so foolish as to be really amused by such platitudes.

"The Henrietta" is this kind of an outgrown garment, and neither Mr. Robson nor the author, Mr. Howard, has seen fit to brighten it with any new material. Doubtless they will claim as their justification the scriptural proverb which enjoins against the use of a new patch on an old garment, but a novelty here or there would have helped the success of the piece, and certainly no classicist would have objected on the ground that a great work was being tampered with.

But let all these objections be granted, the performance of "The Henrietta" again affords pleasant, quite harmless amusement. In some ways it is like the return of an old friend, and under the circumstances it is perhaps ungracious to be too critical.

Mr. Robson has brought with him by far the best company he has had for several years. It is not par excellence, but it is competent. Mr. Wise is pleasing in the part of old Vanalstyne, and Mr. Webster's Lord Trelawney delighted the audience last evening. Mr. Lamson made something out of the part of Nicolas Vanalstyne. Mrs. Robson, as the Widow Opdyke, was acceptable to her old admirers.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS IS IN TOWN.

He Will Read His Dramatization of Opie Read's "The Jucklins" to Stuart Robson.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, is in Chicago for the purpose of reading to Stuart Robson a new play which is built about Opie Read's novel, "The Jucklins." It seems that Mr. Read's own dramatization failed, and for reasons that were indicated generally by Chicago critics at the time it was produced here. Mr. Thomas was, therefore, asked to construct a play upon the story which should make use of many of the same characters, but in a more feasible manner. This he has done; and this morning he will read the first three acts of his production to Mr. Robson and members of his company at McVicker's Theater. It is the intention of the management to put the play on as soon as possible, so that it may at once take the place of "The Jucklins" as originally constructed, in Mr. Robson's répertoire.

MME. NORDICA ARRIVES TODAY.

Opens with Chicago Orchestra at Milwaukee Tomorrow Evening—Other Music Matters.

Mme. Nordica, whose signing with the Damrosch-Ellis company for its forthcoming opera season was announced yesterday, will arrive in the city from New York this morning in time for rehearsal with the Chicago Orchestra. Tomorrow evening Mme. Nordica will open her present tour with that organization at Milwaukee, returning to Chicago to assist in the Auditorium series on Friday and Saturday.

Tonight "Faust" will succeed "Carmen" at the Great Northern Theater, with Mr. Edgar Temple in the title rôle. Miss Clara Lane, who made a most pleasing impression in Bizet's opera, will sing the Marguerite. Others in the cast will be Miss Isabella Underwood, whose Siebel was seen here during the Schiller season; Miss Laura Rudesill, the Martha of the cast; and Mr. Murray and Mr. W. H. Clarke, respectively as Valentine and Mephistopheles.

Signor and Signora De Pasquali, Sig. Governales, and Mr. Shonert were the soloists in yesterday afternoon's concert by Brooks' Second Regiment Band at the Schiller.

FAIR MANAGES THE SCHILLER.

Change in the Playhouse Inaugurated with a Revival of "The New South."

The Schiller Theater was opened last evening under the management of George A. Fair with a revival of "The New South," by Joseph R. Grismer and Phœbe Davies. The play is a strong one of considerable merit, which was given in Chicago two seasons ago. The story has to do with the reconstruction period in the South, which offers abundant opportunity for stirring incidents. The attendance was large and gives promise that the new management has perhaps started this peculiarly unfortunate house upon a career of prosperity.

Miss Davies has been frequently commended for the strength of her acting, and a year or two of experience in melodramas of various kinds has not materially affected her style, though one marvels she has escaped so easily. All she needs is a little more self-control; but this cannot be expected in plays like this one. One day she will be better heard of.

The company is in other respects up to the average. Mr. Grismer is generally convincing, Mr. Stuart takes the villain's part with credit, but Mr. Edeson is not at his best.

"Das Schoosskind" was presented at Hooley's last evening by the German company of Milwaukee. This evening William H. Crane begins his first engagement at Hooley's in many seasons in a new play, 'A Virginia Courtship."

MODJESKA TALKS OF "MAGDA."

Takes a Position Intermediate to the Views Held by Critics in Recent Controversy.

Mme. Modjeska has taken an enjoyable interest in the conflict which has been waged during the last week among some of the local critics over the worth of Sudermann's "Magda" as an artistic creation. Naturally enough, she holds a view of the character which is at variance with that held by the champions of the two sides of the controversy—namely: either that "Magda" is scarcely more than a by-product of the Ibsen school, of no importance except as a fad, and that it is the best work of a modern tendency of thought in which Ibsen and Sudermann both are leaders.

"I am disposed to take a position between these two contentions," said Mme. Modjeska yesterday. "To me it seems it is not the school that makes the drama or the character great, but the genius of the author. If the one who conceives the thing has the strength of imagination and the skill of execution to perfect his production, then it is worth consideration. It matters little whether the author is classed in this or that school.

"I can illustrate what I mean in the case of painters. There were Raphael and Angelo, for instance, both great; and yet each saw in his subjects something quite different. Raphael saw always the beautiful, Angelo the power; and as they saw so they executed.

"It is true that you or I may have a preference for this or that school, so-called. What we like will depend upon our individual tastes. And yet we are compelled to admit that both were great artists, and, however much we may admire one, we would not presume to disparage the other. I think it is much the same in all departments of art—in the drama not less than any other. I may prefer the poets, and yet there are beautiful creations by the prose writers. For art is catholic, and broader than any school. To get the full benefit of all that it affords one is compelled to overlook such distinctions, and accept all that is well and masterfully done.

"But you must understand that I have not undertaken to complain at anything that has been said. All that has been written has been most gracious. But it is perhaps only natural that I should differ in the matter from the critics. I love Magda for what she is, because a great mind conceived her; but I think I am none the less able to appreciate what is beautiful in the creations of those who belong to the classic or even the romantic school."

BILLS AT OUTLYING THEATERS.

Attractions at the Lincoln, Hopkins', Academy, Alhambra, and Bijou This Week.

A deserving little company is presenting Sidney Grundy's familiar play, "Sowing the Wind," at the Lincoln Theater this week. As is always the case at Manager Hurton's house, the scenic investiture is admirable. This, with the delightful atmosphere which surrounds the play, is quite enough to make the production well worth seeing, even though the company sometimes interprets Mr. Grundy's lines too theatrically. There is force enough in them, and realism, too, for that matter, to sustain a great amount of abuse and yet survive. Certainly few plays that have come from England are more beautiful in the portrayal of a known phase of life. But Miss Holloway is an acceptable Rosamond, and shows good appreciation of the requirements of the part. She has a pleasant diction, and a way of getting over those distressing passages about her "past" that is commendable. Mr. Turner's Watkin is a good study, and Mr. Keane makes a good Sir Richard Cursitor. But Mr. Sears' Brabazon is altogether too stagy to be acceptable.

"Fallen Among Thieves" has moved over this week to the Academy from the Alhambra, where it held forth last week. The company is of average excellence and the production is of the class of melodrama which counts its success by the number of thrills it can give its auditors.

The stock company at Hopkins' Theater this week is putting on a commendable production of the familiar farce "Mixed Pickles." There is still a great amount of fun and merriment in the play, and the audience yesterday seemed to enjoy it. The leading vaudeville features are the Picchani sisters, acrobats of more than usual attainments; Lizzie Evans and Harry Mills, in a pleasing sketch; and the Carre family of acrobats.

"The Sidewalks of New York" opened at the Alhambra yesterday. It is one of Davis & Keogh's productions and is not different from what it was last year.

At the Bijou this week is "A Barrel of Money," with Jessie May Hall as the star. It is a melodrama that has passed through several seasons.

VARIETY AND BURLESQUE BILLS

Prominent Features of the Programs This Week at Vaudeville Houses and Museums.

The most prominent feature of the Chicago Opera-House bill this week, beginning tonight, will be the Brothers Damm in acrobatic performance and the old minstrel, Lew Hawkins.

Mary Norman appears again at the Olympic this week in her charming characterizations. Charles T. Ellis and Clara Moore are also on the bill.

Patrice and her little company appear at the Haymarket this week in "A New Year's Dream."

The bigamist Bates and a man named Nelson, who is said to have a bullet in his heart, are attractions at Middleton's Museum this week.

Leonidas' winter circus offers this week the usual performances of trained animals.

"Karina" and "Little Egypt" are still retained at Sam T. Jack's as features in the "Merry Klondike."

CAREER OF ERNEST DELDEVEZ.

Death of a French Composer and Writer Well Known to the Musical World.

Eduard Marie Ernest Deldevez, the musical composer, whose death is announced from Paris, was born in that city on May 31, 1817. He studied at the Conservatoire where he was a pupil of Habeneck. He obtained the first violin prize in 1833, the second prize for figure in 1837, and the second "prix de Rome" in 1838 for his cantata, "La Vendetta." He was a talented violinist and leader, as well as a sound and melodious composer. On the death of George Hainl in 1873 Deldevez was appointed first leader to the Academie and to the Société des Concerts. The same year he was chosen to direct the class for instrumental performance at the Conservatoire. He retired from the Opera in 1877. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In addition to his many compositions he wrote a number of works on masters and their compositions.

JOHN DREW IN A NEW PLAY.

He Will Open His Annual New York Engagement with "A Marriage of Convenience."

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The rule with John Drew to appear in a new play at the beginning of his annual engagement at the Empire will not be broken when he returns to that theater tomorrow night. The piece this time is "A Marriage of Convenience," and it comes from the French of Alexandre Dumas through the English pen of Sydney Grundy.

Isabel Irving will take the place of Maude Adams as Mr. Drew's principal companion in the action. The piece has been having a fashionable run in London, and is likely to be received in the same manner here.

A new farce will be performed at the Manhattan tomorrow night. It is called "Miss Francis of Yale," and is the work of Michael Morton, a brother of the well-known playwright Martha Morton. It is understood to be a wholly jovial thing, entirely native in authorship as well as in characters and scenes. It has been used in England, however, and is to be in Germany and Italy. The leading comic part has been assigned here to Etienne Giradot, a comedian who made fun in skirts when "Charley's Aunt" was a success.

Miss Arthur has had little but praise for her acting in "A Lady of Quality" at Wallack's, and for her sumptuous mounting of the drama.

Mr. Daniels is the only comic opera comedian now in town with a play and a company of his own, and he is leading the fun with them at the Broadway. "The Idol's Eye" affords vent for his eccentricity and mirthfulness.

Mr. Mansfield has changed his mind about bringing out another new play while at the Fifth Avenue, and will devote this week at least to repetitions of "The Devil's Disciple."

This is the last week of "What Happened to Jones" at the Bijou. It will have had nearly a hundred performances in New York before its departure on a tour.

Maude Adams, with "The Little Minister," will move to the Garrick, and indications are will take all her success along.

MAKES HIS FIRST APPEARANCE.

Max Karger, a Young Chicago Violinist, Plays at the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York.

New York, Nov. 7.—The first appearance in America of a Chicago violinist tonight marked the opening popular concert of the Metropolitan Opera-House winter series. Max Karger, after study with a local teacher at Chicago, went abroad four years ago at the age of 16 to perfect himself.

His first appearance in America since his return occurred tonight in a concert at which Mme. Sembrich was the soloist. Mr. Karger's selections were: First movement of concerto, Tschaikowsky; Madrigal, Simonette; Moto Perpetuoso, Reis.

Mr. Karger's facility is great and his work is evidence of much temperament and no little tenderness. He received several recalls.

DENY CHINESE MINERS' RUMOR.

Wilmington Coal Officials Repudiate Reported Contract with Six Companies.

Local labor authorities put little faith in the report that the Chinese Six companies have contracted with the General Wilmington Coal company for the delivery of 800 Chinese coal miners to take the places of the striking miners in the Wilmington-Braidwood district. The story caused considerable discussion in labor circles yesterday, but the general belief was it was either a hoax pure and simple or only an effort on the part of the Wilmington company to frighten the striking miners into returning to work.

The officials of the coal company, while they deny an arrangement has been entered into between the Chinese Six companies and the Wilmington company, refuse to discuss the matter further than to admit that the question of securing miners to take the places of the strikers has been under consideration recently, and that various plans to that end have been discussed.

By the labor men it is generally believed there are not 800 Chinese coal miners in the United States, and they hold the introduction of anything but expert labor in the Braidwood district would result in great loss to the operating companies.

According to the report an agent of the Chinese Six companies made a special trip to this city last week and held a long conference with the representatives of the Wilmington company. The outcome, it was said, was an agreement between the parties for the immediate importation into Illinois of 800 Chinese miners. These miners are said to be now employed in Wyoming mines as expert miners. Gatling guns, pistols, and all manner of deadly weapons are to play no small part in the program, according to the report, and 100 ex-policemen of this city are said to have been engaged already to act as guards for the Chinese miners. An elaborate system of stockades, portholed and formidable, is also said to be part of the general system of defense.

The first consignment of Chinese, 300 strong, is said to be due at the Wilmington mines tomorrow or Wednesday, and other lots will arrive during the next two weeks, until every mine is being worked.

FOR KILLING HIS RIVAL.

MARTIN THORN'S TRIAL BEGINS IN NEW YORK CITY TODAY.

Mrs. Nack Will Be Tried as an Accessory in the Murder of William Guldensuppe—Their Crime Is Confessed by the Man—One of the Most Diabolical Affairs in the History of the Country—Tale of Hatred and Revenge.

New York, Nov. 7.—As tragic a tale as ever was heard in the courts of New York will be related this week in the trial of William Guldensuppe's murderers.

A murder as shocking in the fiendish details of its execution as ever took place within the confines of a great city was committed on Friday, June 25, in a lonely cottage at Woodside, L. I. William Guldensuppe, a Turkish bath attendant, was the victim, and Martin Thorn, a barber, and Augusta Mack, a midwife, stand accused of being his murderers. Tomorrow their trial will begin in Long Island City before Judge Maddox.

The story of the crime bristles with details of the degeneracy of human beings. It is a tragedy of degeneracy, the last act of which has yet to come. In itself it upholds in a startling manner the general belief in the wisdom of the old saying, "Murder will out." No murder was ever more carefully planned, nor did murderers ever take more pains to cover up their tracks by effectually disposing of the body of their victim. Yet within twenty-four hours it was known to the world that a murder had been committed and the pursuit of the butchers had been begun.

Two of those youths of the lower East Side of New York who spend their summer days in the East River or on the string piece of the piers were the accidental discoverers of the horrible crime. The boys were John McGuire and James McKenna. They were preparing for their afternoon "dip" June 27 at the foot of East Eleventh street when the sight of a rather strange looking bundle floating with the tide hastened their movements. In a moment they were in the water and towing the bundle in shore. Once back on the dock the boys lost no time in cutting the stout cord which was wound around their prize and undoing the roll of oilcloth which formed the outer covering. But they had not yet reached the contents of the bundle. There were still other coverings of heavy brown paper and cheese cloth. The boys worked with their hearts in their mouths until those had been removed, and then there was a yell of terror and both lads stood horror-stricken and speechless.

Body Shockingly Mutilated.

There on the pier lay the mutilated trunk of a man with the arms folded across the breast. It was the upper portion of the body from the hips to the throat. The arms, strangely enough, had been allowed to remain, but the cutting of the neck and the trunk had been carefully done. From the breast a slice of skin had been removed, and over the spot the unfortunate man's arms had been placed as if to conceal it. The boys were quickly surrounded by a surging mass of people, who were anxious to view the grewsome find, and then the police came.

At first it was considered that some medical student had played a grim joke at the expense of the sensibilities of the general public, but a Coroner's physician, after a cursory examination, settled the discussion as to the probabilities and possibilities of the affair by declaring that undoubtedly a murder had been committed. Then there was a genuine sensation. Death, according to the Coroner's physician, had resulted from a stab wound inflicted with a long, keen knife, which had penetrated the heart. The knife had also been driven through the left shoulder into the lung. Thinking people, as well as the detectives, asked themselves, "What had become of the other portions of the body?" But nobody had any idea as to where an answer would come from. The tide might make a general delivery or possibly drags would find the missing portions on the bottom of the river. Before anything could be done in the dragging line another discovery was made, which further deepened the mystery, but afterwards aided materially in unraveling it. On Sunday morning, June 27, a man and two boys, while picking berries in Ogden Woods, near Washington Bridge, in the far northern part of the city, many miles from East Eleventh street, found a bundle, which was similar to that picked up the day before in the East River. The three had read the accounts of the peculiar bundle picked up by the swimmers, and instantly notified the police, to whom they said that the newly found package might contain another part of the body, and in a minute the correctness of their suspicions was proven. In oilcloth, brown paper, and cheese cloth was wrapped the lower half of a man's trunk. It was the half missing from the East River find.

Reporters Solve the Mystery.

The head is still missing, but the body has been identified and the mystery unraveled, thanks, not to the police, but to the keen and smart work of New York newspaper reporters. Various semi-identifications were made, but hour by hour the case seemed to grow more and more hopeless. Then a reporter got the idea that the man in life, judging from his hands, was a masseur or something of that kind, and he started to work out an identification on this basis. He visited the Murray Hill Turkish baths on West Forty-second street to refresh himself after a hard days' search and there he learned that one of the attendants, William Guldensuppe, had not been seen for a couple of days. The missing man had been employed as a rubber in the baths and had a prominent tattooed mark on his breast. Close inquiries elicited the information that Guldensuppe had disappeared on Thursday night or early on Friday morning, the very day upon which the murder was supposed to have been committed. Where did he live? Who were his friends? Had he a wife? Or was there a woman mixed up in his affairs? Love and jealousy might account for the committal of so terrible a deed. The reporter discovered that there was a woman named Mrs. Augusta Nack, who had abandoned her husband for Guldensuppe. Here was a clew. Might not the husband have had a hand in the bloody work? Mrs. Nack lived on the second floor of 439 Ninth avenue and thither the reporter went. Yes, she knew Guldensuppe, but she had not seen him for a few days. She was perfectly cool, but there was something about her which aroused the suspicions of her interrogator. He went back to the baths and had the attendants there who knew Guldensuppe well go with him to the morgue. These men had no difficulty in identifying the trunk and arms as those of Guldensuppe. They had known him for years and had daily seen him stripped to his waist at his work. Where the skin was cut from the breast Guldensuppe had carried the tattoo marks, which would have made identification easy, but it was evident they had been removed to prevent their serving such a purpose. The reporter then hurried back to Mrs. Nack's house, where he found her preparing to move to another residence. The woman was perfectly cool and answered all questions plausibly, but, as was discovered almost immediately, lied unhesitatingly. These lies have helped to weave a network of damning evidence around her. Other reporters kept watch on the house, so that the midwife might be tracked wherever she went, and then the story was given to the police, who were still floundering in the dark.

Arrest of the Woman.

Mrs. Nack was arrested and her husband, from whom she was separated, was captured while driving a bread wagon. He, however, established his innocence sufficiently well to procure his discharge. By this time it was learned that Guldensuppe had a rival for the affection of Mrs. Nack in one Martin Thorn, a barber. The men had quarreled about the woman, and had threatened each others' lives.

Where was Thorn? He had disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. A call for his arrest was sent out by the police authorities, and for days the public waited anxiously for his capture. It was believed that he had shipped for Germany, and that he would be taken into custody on his arrival there. Meanwhile, the missing legs were found close to the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn. They were tied up in oilcloth, paper, and cheesecloth, similar to the wrappings of the two bundles previously found. The bath attendants made the identification more positive, as they easily recognized the limbs as those of Guldensuppe, on account of his having overlapping toes. The limbs fitted exactly to the lower part of the trunk found in the woods, and as it fitted to the upper portion of the body first found nothing was left to perfect the identification but the head.

At last came the arrest of Thorn. The man had never left the city. He had merely shaved off his mustache, and, with this simple disguise he rubbed clothes with the officers who were looking for him. Had he held his tongue he could probably have continued to live in this city unmolested. Thorn, however, liked his beer, and was fond of company. His terrible secret was too much for him, and so, one day, he unburdened his mind to an old friend and fellow barber, John Gotha. Gotha he swore to secrecy, but the secret was too much for the latter also. He would, at least, tell his wife all he knew. Mrs. Gotha, once in possession of the dread story, could not, and would not, rest until the police had also heard it. Her brother was a police officer, and to him she told the story of Thorn's admission. The detectives at once waited on Gotha, and he confirmed the tale told by his wife. The arrest of Thorn followed.

AS TO CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Another Correspondent Takes Issue with "The Tribune" on a Question of the Day.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE has challenged its readers who may dissent with its views on certain economic questions to say whether or not the people of this country would be better off without capital and capitalists, and is able to get away easily with those correspondents who may attempt to answer that question in the affirmative: They either "don't understand what they are talking about" or as socialistic lunatics they get a black eye without a chance of defending their views. THE TRIBUNE takes the stand that capital is the savior of this nation, and without it the workman is only a "weak, impotent cripple" that would not be able to live another day, and ought to be thankful for the exertions in his behalf on the part of the philanthropic capitalistic classes. Civilization commences with individual holdings of property, and as long as there is any kind of civilization in existence there will be "capital." The quantity or quality of capital does not come in consideration at all, when it is considered in its broader sense, and there certainly ought not to be any question about the great advantage of the aggregate wealth of a nation to the individual members constituting the same. The causes that undoubtedly led up to the question under discussion are the restlessness and dissatisfaction of a large part of our population and the various remedies that are continually suggested to bring about a change in the present condition of things. Socialism, anarchism, populism, and silver monometallism are the most radical propositions to bring about a betterment of our social fabric; all kinds of reform movements are continually agitating the minds of our people; a revival not long ago of the business affairs of the country was hailed as the dawn of renewed prosperity and the return of "good times." In the face of all this uproar and turmoil it appears to be the utmost folly to sit down complacently and to declare that everything is all right, and that no change is necessary in the existing state of things. Where there is smoke there is fire! It was an absolute ruler, King Henry IV. of France, who declared that he would not be happy until he saw the time when every one of his subjects had a chicken in his pot on Sundays. We live under a republican form of government, but nobody cares whether or not a man has a chicken in his pot once a year. The chickens of a great many people are appropriated by a comparatively few, who mean to have chickens in their pot every day and lots to spare, while the others have not even the smell of a bone on a Thanksgiving day.

As in feudal times, the nobility were the masters of the country who ruled as they saw fit, so now our money aristocracy rules this country; they own Congress and State legislators, and have laws passed to suit themselves. With the help of those lawmakers, their own creatures, they have special privileges and charters granted them without any kind of limitation or compensation to the national treasury, and have appropriated the entire business interests of the country—result: corporations, trusts, monopolies. The accompanying corruption of the officials in our national and State governments, not long ago, was stigmatized by THE TRIBUNE as a danger to our national institution. It was pointed out at the time that this corruption is due to bribery resorted to by our most "leading, wealthy, and influential citizens." Ergo, we are forced to the conclusion that the doings of our "most leading, wealthy, and influential citizens" are a constant danger and menace to our national institution.

And it may just as well be pointed out here that those doings are also a danger to our social institutions because of the corrupting influence on the morals of our population. Manhood, womanhood, virtue, character are melting away before the rays of Mammon—and the "cherchez la femme" of the French is turned into: "look for the money" here in hunting the motive.

It is therefore no wonder that a Debs, Altgeld, Bryan can find a following amongst a large portion of our population who consider themselves downtrodden and oppressed, and hail those men and their theories as their liberators and gospel truths.

Where there is smoke there is fire. Beware! Still, the crumbs are falling from the table of the rich and gathered up by the hungry. Some of those crumbs are chunks big enough to build churches from and the praises of the noble donors are sung from the pulpits; others go into universities, hospitals, libraries, and charitable institutions—charity—Kyrie eleison! The multitude in the dust worshiping Mammon!

We cannot get along without capital and capitalists; on the contrary, we ought to have more of the latter, in fact there ought to be at least 69,999,999 capitalists out of 70,000,000 people in this country instead of only so many thousands.

The currency question is held by some as the cause of our troubles, and so it is; the contraction of the currency in the pockets of a few, contraction of the business interests in the hands of a few are still going on; anti-trust laws are passed on the one hand, while on the other charters are granted for consolidation of trusts. This is a hopeless case, and to remedy it is a hopeless task. How can it be expected that the money power intrenched behind the throne will pass any laws curtailing their usurped rights and privileges! They will hold the fort until the ire of an enraged people has risen high enough to smash their bulwark into atoms and erect a structure on its ruins with this inscription:

Equal rights to all,
Privileges to none.

W. J. STEIGLEDER.

SAM SMALL SURE OF SATAN.

The Evangelist Tells Young Men at Association Building That There Is a Personal Devil.

The Rev. Samuel W. Small believes in the personality of Satan and said so last night in a lecture to men at the Central Y. M. C. A. Hall. Mr. Small began by quoting St. Paul's injunction, "Neither give place to the devil."

"Nowadays," said the speaker, "there is a prevailing belief that all the meanness and sin in the world is caused by malarial vapors floating in the air—clouds of microbes—which accounted for all the malignancy with which men were afflicted. If such were the case, all that would be necessary to bring about universal joy and peace would be to find the required antitoxin for every kind of meanness and inject it into the veins of the afflicted.

"But that is not the solution. God told us there was such a person as the devil. Christ said he saw him fall like lightning from heaven. Doubters asked if there was such a person, who made him—and what for? God made him, but he did not make him for what he is. He made him an angel of light, and he fell because he aspired to put his own will against the will of God.

"It has been asked why God did not let him kill himself when he fell? The answer was that he could not. The creature carried within him the essence of the Creator. God could not destroy him without destroying part of himself. Some people do not believe in hell, but that place has been heard from twice—and both times it was hot. The first was when Christ showed the rich man in the flames, and the second when Christ cast the devil out of the young men on the shore of Galilee."

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Northwest Corner THE HUB State-st. and Jackson-bld.

You Need An Umbrella!
You Need a Mackintosh!

Drop in at The Hub today and see the superb new lines just received—they are positively the newest wet-weather goods in the market—and we guarantee that their equals cannot be found in Chicago at The Hub's prices. Our offers today include.....

A Large Line of pure silk, silver trimmed handle Umbrellas—suitable for both ladies and gentlemen—they are positively sold elsewhere for $4.00 and $5.00—but having the exclusive sale of these goods in Chicago, The Hub offers them today for........ $2.48

A Special Line of Men's Fine Double Texture Mackintosh Coats—in black and brown—stylish and worth every cent of $10—we guarantee you can buy them at no other store for less than that figure—but The Hub's price today will be.... $6.98

Also a Special Lot of Ladies' Inverness Mackintosh Coats, with detachable military capes—sold at all the stores for $5—at The Hub today the price will be only........ $2.98

We also display a full line of Boys' Mackintosh Coats—highest grades—which will go on sale today at undeniably the lowest prices quoted in Chicago.

CATHOLIC JUBILEE AT ALBANY.

Centennial of the Establishment of the Church in New York State Duly Celebrated.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The greatest religious jubilee that this city has ever seen closed tonight for three days' celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic Church in New York State. Dignitaries of the church present and taking part in today's services were the most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate of the Pope; the Rt.-Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Bishop of Albany; the Rev. M. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and President of the Summer School; and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Z. Rooker, Secretary to the Apostolic Delegation at Washington.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri—Threatening weather and rain, warmer, southerly winds.

Ohio and Indiana—Threatening weather and rain, warmer, brisk southerly winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Threatening weather with rain, warmer, light southerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Nov. 7, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.86	72	78	S.	....	Fair
Albany	30.06	38	44	N.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena	30.00	42	46	S.	....	Fair
Battleford	30.16	20	26	W.	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.00	34	46	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.06	46	46	N.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	29.92	42	52	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.88	68	72	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.22	14	14	N.E.	.14	Fair
Cheyenne	30.06	30	44	N.	.02	Snow
Chicago	29.92	48	48	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Cincinnati	30.02	44	44	S.E.	.72	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.04	42	44	S.	.01	Fair
Davenport	29.84	44	46	E.	.02	Rain
Denver	30.00	40	50	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.92	44	46	E.	Tr.	Rain
Detroit	30.04	44	44	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.86	50	58	E.	....	Fair
Dubuque	29.70	46	48	E.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.92	42	44	S.W.	....	Fair
El Paso	29.92	68	76	N.W.	....	Fair
Edmonton	30.08	22	28	S.W.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.96	74	78	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.96	44	50	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.96	44	50	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Havre	30.04	28	28	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Helena	30.04	26	30	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Huron	29.94	44	50	S.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.96	46	46	S.	.06	Rain
Jacksonville	30.14	68	80	S.E	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.84	52	54	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.08	64	72	E.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.92	42	44	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	30.10	26	32	N.E.	.20	Snow
Montreal	29.98	36	38	W.	.01	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.08	68	78	S.E.	....	Fair
New York City	30.06	50	54	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.14	54	66	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.84	44	52	S.E.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	29.80	70	78	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.88	46	46	N.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.06	46	46	N.W.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.10	42	44	S.E.	.24	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.08	50	56	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.12	44	44	S.	.02	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.92	46	58	N.W.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.10	24	28	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.98	34	34	S.W.	.44	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.32	54	58	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.82	58	58	S.	.16	Rain
St. Paul	29.96	36	40	S.E.	.12	Rain
Salt Lake City	30.22	32	38	W.	Tr.	Snow
Ste. Marie	29.98	40	44	E.	....	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	50	50	S.	.60	Rain
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	64	68	S.	Tr.	Fair
Washington	30.12	46	52	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
White River	30.04	24	42	......	....	Fair
Williston	30.08	28	36	N.E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.94	34	42	W.	....	Clo'dy

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Bauer, Stella Marie, aged 17, 468 Wabash avenue, Nov. 5.
Cerm, Vaclaf, aged 53, 499 North Ashland avenue, Nov. 5.
Fenman, Cecilia, age 16, 44 Hermitage avenue, Nov. 6.
Gurga, Clements, aged 22, 850 West Seventeenth street, Nov. 5.
Gascoigne, Charles H., aged 48, 895 Osgood street, Nov. 6.
Holbrook, Edmund S., aged 81, 4441 Champlain avenue, Nov. 7.
Linquist, Christina, aged 29, 120 Townsend street, Nov. 4.
Margolis, Celia, aged 43, 312 West Polk street, Nov. 4.
Mahoney, Richard, aged 8, 48 Washburn avenue, Nov. 5.
Mikucki, Adam, aged 72, 78 George street, Nov. 5.
Poche, Laura, aged 15, 104 Bunker street, Nov. 6.
Syng, Ellen, aged 13, 4627 Dreyer street, Nov. 5.
Sirvol, Joseph, aged 20, 653 West Eighteenth street, Nov. 4.
Wolf, John, aged 59, 277 Rhine street, Nov. 5.
White, James, aged 64, 244 Ninety-first street, Nov. 5.

DEATHS.

BARRETT—Marguerite, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Jennie L. Barrett. Funeral Monday, 1 p. m., from residence, 339 E. Ohio-st.

DOLAN—Mrs. Kate Dolan, nee Hayes, wife of ex-Officer Frank Dolan, 7822 Bond-av., Cheltenham, Saturday, 10:30 p. m. Funeral from St. Bride's Church, Cheltenham, to Mount Olivet, by carriages, Tuesday, 9 a. m.

HOLBROOK—Edmund S. Holbrook, at his residence, 4441 Champlain-av., in his 82d year. Funeral Monday, Nov. 8, 1:30 p. m.

MARR—Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Marr Sr., age 62 years 4 months, at residence, 1028 Park-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe & Dearborn-sts.
A WHIRL TO MAKE YOU DIZZY.
Hundreds Turned Away Last Night.
THE GEO. W. LEDERER CO.
Fourth Annual New York Casino Review,
THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

LAKESIDE JOCKEY CLUB—Roby, Ind.
SIX RACES DAILY—Rain or Shine. At 2 p. m.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS.
Special Trains—P. & F. W. R. R. [Union Depot] at 12:30, 12:50, and 1:10 p. m. Stops at 22d, 41st-sts., and Englewood. I. C. R. R., Randolph-st. Station, at 12:50 and 1:15 p. m.; stops at Van Buren, Central Station, 22d, 39th, and 63d-sts. Round trips, 25c. Lake Shore R. R., Van Buren-st. Depot, regular train 12:05, stops at all stations, returning at 4:41. Electric cars connect with Alley L at 63d-st., direct to track.

GREAT NORTHERN THEATER—Fireproof.
Main Entrance, Jackson-bd., bet. Dearborn & State.
Mr. DAVID HENDERSON, Mgr.
Every Eve.—Only Matinee Saturday.
75c 50c 25c
BOSTON LYRIC STOCK CO. in Gounod's FAUST.
60 ARTISTS IN THE CAST.
Monday, Nov. 15—PAGLIACCI and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (double bill).

ACADEMY.
ACADEMY
Leading Melodramatic House of Chicago.
Prices 10c to $1.00. Mats. Sun., Wed., Sat.
FALLEN AMONG THIEVES.
Nov. 14—"The Sidewalks of New York."

McVICKER'S THEATER.
McVICKER'S—TONIGHT—Mats. Wed. and Sat.
STUART ROBSON | THE HENRIETTA
In Bronson Howard's Great Play—
Next Week—Mr. Robson as "Dromio of Syracuse" in "The Comedy of Errors."

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CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
The Brothers Damm, Fox & Allen, Banks Winter, 3—Folly Trio—3, Maddox & Beach, International Trio, Albert Waltz, Kehoe & Rayner, Lew Hawkins, Le Roy & Clayton, Ford & Francis, Whitney Brothers, Ella Morris, The Aherns, Arline Wyatt, The De Witts.
PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Chas. T. Ellis—Clara Moore. Mary Norman, El Zobedie, Frencelli & Lewis, Alburtus & Bartram, Richard Pitrot, Adrienne Ancion, Basco & Roberts, Lorraine & Howell, Charles Knight, Swain & Downey, Kelley & St. Clair, Alfred Holt, Lizzie McKeever, Sexton & Stewart, The Westerns.
PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
The Only Regular Illustrated Lecture Courses to be Given During the Present Season.
THE BURTON HOLMES LECTURES
FIFTH YEAR. Beautiful Illustrations in Color. Original Motion Pictures projected by the CHRONOMATOGRAPHE.
Two Courses Exactly Alike.
1. FIVE FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8:15, commencing November 12.
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V. MORE ABOUT JAPAN.
Course Tickets Now on Sale at box office, $1 to $4, according to location.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Beginning TONIGHT, Monday, Nov. 8.
Evenings (except Sunday) at 8:15.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:10.
WM. H. CRANE
Under the Direction of Joseph Brooks, Presenting
A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP.
By Eugene W. Presbrey.
Interpreted by Mr. Crane's admirable company, comprising the Misses Annie Irish, Percy Haswell, Kate Lester, Frances Stevens, Louise Closser, and the Messrs. Walter Hale, Boyd Putnam, Percy Brooke, William Boag, George F. DeVere, Vincent Serrano, Charles F. Gotthold, W. E. Butterfield.

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FLOWERS, ART, MUSIC
Ninth Annual
CHRYSANTHEMUM and FLOWER SHOW.
Opening Day, Tuesday, Nov. 9.
Many Special Features and Novelties. Also
FINE ARTS EXHIBIT.
Containing Rare Originals and Subjects.
Music Afternoon and Evening by Rosenbecker's Orchestra. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

LEONIDAS'
WINTER CIRCUS
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-ct.
Two Performances Daily. The Celebrated Troupe of
DOGS AND CATS
of Prof. LEONIDAS with BEST attractions from Europe. Special Family Programs.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
2D WEEK ENGAGEMENT OF
MODJESKA AND JOSEPH HAWORTH
REPERTORY FOR THIS WEEK:
Tonight and Wednesday....... | ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Tuesday and Friday.......... | MAGDA.
Thursday, Saturday Mat..... | CAMILLE.
Saturday Evening........ | MARY STUART Last Time.

HOPKINS' THEATER.
HOPKINS
EVANS & MILLS.
6—PICCHANI SISTERS—6; VAN AUKEN, M'PHEE & HILL; Carre Family; Lou Wells, and OTHERS.
The Jolly Comedy, MIXED PICKLES.

SCHILLER.
SCHILLER—EVERY NIGHT. MATS. WED. AND SAT.
A HIT! THE NEW SOUTH
With Joseph Grismer and Phœbe Davies.
Next Sunday—WAY DOWN EAST.

THE LINCOLN.
ALL WEEK. 'Sowing the Wind'
Next Week—Flo. Irvin in "The Widow Jones."
Matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

SAM T. JACK'S.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2195
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day—2 and 8.
Last week of the matchless "Karina." Last week of the Original "Little Egypt" and of "Merry Klondike."
Prices—10, 20, 30c.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—WM. H. BARRY, Mgr.
ALHAMBRA—Chicago's Largest, Finest, Popular Theater.
"The Sidewalks of New York."
See Paul Tustin's Death-Defying Dive.
Next Sunday—"NORTHERN LIGHTS."

THE BIJOU.
"WHERE THE PEOPLE GO."
Halsted-st. and Jackson-blvd. The Bijou. All Week. Matinees Daily.
JESSIE MAE HALL in A BARREL OF MONEY

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897.

EVIDENTLY Winamac, Ind., has not been getting its name into the papers as much lately as the inhabitants of that celebrated town think is desirable. In default of a better excuse for advertisement the editor of the local paper has therefore decorated his office with flags and issued 2,000 extra copies of his journal in recognition of the payment by a subscriber of a load of wood that was due thirty-five years ago. This will be allowed to be a notable event, and the general opinion will be that the Pink Mink Marsh must make a great effort at once if it is not to be totally eclipsed by Winamac, its hated rival.

IN line with previous reports of Cuban suffering is the news that during October there were 850 deaths in Matanzas and an average of thirty deaths a day in the three Towns of Santo Domingo, Villas, and Banes, the united population of which was only 5,000. The persons who have died were not insurgents, it should be remembered. They were pacificos who took no part in the war. They perished, not in battle, but miserably of starvation and disease. If all these things were occurring in distant Armenia how indignant the American people would be. But they are taking place at our doors, and we pay no attention to them.

THERE turns out to be no truth in the report spread abroad the other day that Pontius Pilate's original report of the crucifixion of Jesus forwarded to the Emperor Tiberius had been found in the Vatican library. How it originated is not clear; for the Vatican authorities decline to make any statement further than that it has no foundation. This will be a grievous disappointment to the Christian world, for, though no contemporaneous documents are needed to strengthen the faith, and if it were otherwise Pilate's letter would not perform that service, still the discovery of it would make the tragic event of Calvary more vivid to the imagination.

JUDGING from certain documents that have come into possession of a Chicago man, the familiar saying that "there is nothing certain but death and taxes" is probably as old as the pyramid of Ghizeh. These documents are tax receipts, which were recently dug up in Egypt, and their age is certainly not less than 2,000 years. This awakens an interesting train of thought. If there were taxes in the days of the Pharaohs there must have been assessors, and if assessors, they were probably corrupt; if so, there must have been a Civic federation for the purification of public life, and if the battle for official honesty began so long ago as that, and has advanced no further than it has in 1897, what's the good of anything?

SPAIN will be interested to know that the navy of the United States is in a very healthy condition just now. More than sixty war vessels are ready for service, a greater number than have been in commission for many years, and by a year from this time the list will be lengthened by the addition of thirty more, now under way. This does not include the thirty or forty torpedo boats which are sure to be added before the beginning of the new century. Nor have the innumerable ships been taken into account that are now in trade, but can on short notice be armed effectively. The foreign power that attacks us on the theory that the United States would be helpless on the seas is going to be considerably surprised.

IT is announced that the Prohibitionists are "greatly encouraged" by the unexpectedly large vote cast for their candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. Nobody will begrudge the Prohibitionists any joy they can extract from anything. But it is unfortunately true that this one Swallow does not portend a "dry" summer in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. Though he carried about a dozen counties and polled more than 15,000 votes in Philadelphia, the fact is that his campaign was made, not on the prohibition issue, but upon the issue of charges of corruption against officials in Harrisburg, for which he was hauled into court. The votes he received were cast for him, not because but rather in spite of the circumstance that he was a prohibitionist.

THE action of the Chicago Civic federation in commending the course of State's Attorney Deneen in securing the indictment and prosecution of the judges and clerks of election charged with the falsification of election returns in the Seventeenth Ward of this city will be approved by all good citizens without regard to party. A public officer can have no higher mission than the protection of the ballot box from fraud, and one of the most effectual means of doing this is by securing the deserved punishment of those convicted of such crimes. While State's Attorney Deneen has only done his duty in the steps he has taken in this direction, his course has been in such strong contrast with that pursued by many public officials under like circumstances as to render his example conspicuous and deserving of all praise.

ALL the New York Sun had to say about one of the notable events of the campaign just ended was: "The Hon. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts also ran, as usual." But that covers the ground. There was a period in the dark backward and abysm of time when the candidacy of the Hon. George Fred for the Governorship of Massachusetts aroused considerable interest and some enthusiasm. But now the political historian might as well devote space and attention to the fact that newsboys sell election extras on the streets as to the Williams movement. It is one of those matters of universal knowledge that go without saying—though it is too much to hope that the Hon. George Fred will do likewise, if he ever does go.

ENGLAND'S new battleship, the Canopus, is an interesting experiment in the direction of smaller and swifter war vessels than are the fashion now. It is 390 feet long and 74 feet wide, and displaces only 12,950 tons and draws only 26 feet, is fitted with triple expansion engines giving a speed of 18¼ knots from 13,500 horse-powers, has capacity for 1,900 tons of coal, is covered with Harveyized nickel steel varying from six to twelve inches in thickness, and carries four 12-inch wire guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, twelve 12-pounders, six, 3-pounders, eight Maxims, and five torpedo tubes, four of them submerged. It remains to be seen whether this new type will find general favor. If it proves to be an improvement the nations' enormous investments in warships will be greatly diminished in value.

THE Central American republic of Salvador has imitated the example of Costa Rica and has passed a law adopting the gold standard. They have had a monometallic silver standard for the last quarter of a century, and not having the fear of Bryan before their eyes have made up their minds to discard it. They find that that standard is old-fashioned and expensive. Of more importance, however, than the action of these two small countries is the report that the British government is considering the advisability of introducing the gold standard in the Straits Settlements—the name given its Malayan possessions. At present the Mexican dollar, which is a legal tender, is the coin most in circulation. The exports and imports of the Straits Settlements, of which Singapore is the seat of government, amount to about 180 millions, gold value, annually. A region which does so much business is entitled to the gold standard.

TANNER'S BOGUS CHALLENGE TO THE CHICAGO PRESS.

Some of the Illinois papers, grateful for patronage already bestowed on them by Tanner, or expecting they may receive some if they put his brass collars on their necks, have taken their cue from the Inter-Ocean's balderdash, and are crying out: "Tanner has made charges against the Chicago papers which, if not true, are libelous, as he says. Why do not they sue him for libel or have him mulcted in damages if they prove he has slandered them. A failure to sue is a confession of guilt."

It does not seem to have occurred to them that Tanner has not yet given the Chicago papers an opportunity to sue him, though he says he has. He knows better. Those of the country papers which are fawning on him probably do not. Their knowledge of law is not as great as their appetite for official pap.

The first charge which the Governor made is, that "the organization of the Chicago press is essentially that of a 'trust,' as the word trust is commonly understood." That is not libelous. "The proprietors of the leading daily newspapers, with the exception of the Inter-Ocean, are members of a corporation [he says], which meets once a week." They are members, and so is the Inter-Ocean, of two associations, the City Press bureau and the Publishers' association.

According to Tanner, the "chief object" of this corporation is to "determine the policy of the papers which belong to the combination—what treatment they will jointly and severally accord to all public measures and to all public men." This statement is untrue, but it is not actionable as he makes it.

The next "charge" is that "the proprietors"—names not mentioned—of "the leading daily newspapers"—names not given—have organized themselves into a trust, "of all known trusts the most venal and corrupt." This "newspaper trust," it is alleged, "is for sale for an adequate pecuniary consideration upon every question that comes before the Council or the Legislature," and it is alleged that every "promoter" knows "his first step must be to see the newspaper trust," and that "if he fails to make terms with it he must expect its opposition."

No newspaper corporation can sue for libel on these allegations, for Tanner does not venture to assert that THE TRIBUNE or the Record or News or Chronicle or the Times-Herald or the Evening Post or the Evening Journal "is for sale upon every question that comes up before the Council or the Legislature." He directs his attack against a "trust," not composed of the newspaper corporations, but of "the proprietors of the leading daily newspapers."

The "proprietors" of those papers are all the stockholders or partners. It is not charged that they are "venal" or are "for sale." The allegation is that these unnamed individuals have organized themselves into a trust, and that it is venal. That "charge" no more gives a "proprietor" an opportunity to bring suit for libel than a declaration that "the Cook County Democracy is corrupt" would warrant a libel suit by one of the members of that organization against the maker of the charge.

If the Governor wants the Chicago newspapers to "meet him in the courts" he must use language which will enable them to go into court against him. That applies, of course, only to civil suits. For it is absurd to talk of a criminal prosecution against a Governor who cannot be made to appear in court to plead, and who if convicted would pardon himself.

But if the Governor wants a chance to endeavor to prove in court that the Chicago papers jointly or severally are venal all he has to do is to make a statement verbally or in writing to the effect that Mr. Kohlsaat of the Times-Herald and Evening Post, Mr. John R. Walsh of the Chronicle, Mr. Lawson of the Record and Evening News, Mr. Hesing of the Staats-Zeitung, Mr. Scripps of the Journal, and Mr. Medill of THE TRIBUNE, having the control of the papers named, compose a "venal trust," and their support of measures or of men can be bought with money.

Let him make a declaration which those papers can lay hold of, and a number of suits will undoubtedly be begun against him forthwith, and pressed to trial as rapidly as he will allow.

When those cases come to trial the attorneys for the plaintiffs will prove the uttering of the words they allege are libelous. Then the Gubernatorial defendant will have an opportunity to "justify"—to prove the truth of his allegations. Failing to do so, the jury will proceed to assess damages against him.

By taking great pains not to make his charges so specific as to be actionable, the Governor attempts to force the newspapers of Chicago to prove a negative. He wants them to prove that they are not in a trust, that they are not venal, etc. He is careful to frame his language in such a way that the newspapers cannot take him into court and make him prove his charges—affirmatively—if he can. The burden of proof would be on him, as it should be, for he makes the charge.

Whoever wrote Tanner's speech for him or revised it took particular pains so to word that part of it which relates to the Chicago papers as not to give them or any person connected with them legal cause for suit. Tanner challenges them to go into the courts, and is careful to save himself from being called to make good his vague allegations. Let Tanner come out of the brush and charge that specified newspapers or specified persons controlling newspapers can be bought on public questions, and he may have an ample chance to make good his accusations, according to the mode provided by law. The course he has taken to throw mud at them is very cowardly. The country papers have been echoing Tanner's challenge to the press of the city to prove a negative, to prove that they do not belong to a "venal" or a "dangerous" trust, that they do not hold "weekly meetings," that they are not a "gigantic monopoly," and that they do not assemble in secret to devise and agree on what treatment they will accord to "public measures and public men."

But until Tanner does put it in their legal power to bring libel suits against him the Chicago papers will have to devote themselves to Tanner as the signer of the Allen law—that "venal and corrupt" measure which may result in robbing the City of Chicago of its rights and revenue to the amount of millions.

LABOR AND THE CAPITALIST.

THE TRIBUNE prints in another column a letter from a correspondent who has read what this paper has stated on the question whether labor would be better off without capital, and who does not agree with its conclusions.

The correspondent states that "the crumbs are falling from the tables of the rich and gathered up by the hungry." That is but a repetition in different language of the cry of the walking delegates that the employers of the country are cheating labor out of its dues by giving it a scanty and insufficient share of "the products it creates."

The census manufacturing statistics do not bear out that assertion. The total value of the manufactured products of the United States at the factory was 9,372 millions of dollars. The amount of capital directly invested in the making of those products was 7,681 millions. So it required $81.96 of capital to turn out a hundred dollars' worth of goods. But capital and the employers who handled that capital, which represented land, buildings, machinery, borrowed money, raw material on hand, accounts receivable, etc., had to pay some very heavy bills out of the proceeds of the manufactured goods, the value of which, as has been stated, was 9,372 millions. The cost of the raw materials at the place of consumption was 5,162 millions. That sum deducted from the value of the products leaves 4,210 millions.

The wages paid to labor of all kinds amounted to 2,283 millions. The "miscellaneous expenditures" of the manufacturers—insurance, taxes, power, repairs, etc.—amounted to 631 millions. When these items are deducted there remain for capital and for the captains of industry 1,296 millions, or less than 14 per cent of the value of the product.

Where did the remainder go? Nearly all went to labor. For the cost of the raw materials includes what was paid for the labor of the men who produced the wool, raised the cotton, mined the coal and iron ore, and transported them to the places where they were used. So it cannot be said with truth that labor fared badly, and that it had merely the crumbs that fell from the tables of the manufacturers. What did the captains of industry receive? What was their reward for their special ability, their capacity to manage enormous enterprises?

No sensible man will deny that the 7,681 millions of capital which was employed in carrying on the manufacturing industries of the country should earn something. If a man puts a hundred dollars in a building and loan association, or loans it on a mortgage, or puts it into any business, he expects some returns from it. Assume that the capital invested should return 4½ per cent to the owners. That will be 346 million dollars. That will leave 950 millions, or about 10 per cent of the value of the product, as the reward of the skill and enterprise of the manufacturers.

Unfortunately for them, however, this is a gross and not a net profit. For from the 950 millions must be deducted the cost of marketing the goods, the losses by bad debts, and on account of stock which for any reason becomes unsalable. Then there is a constant destruction of capital which the manufacturers have to stand. New and superior machines are invented. They have to throw away the old ones, though but just purchased, and get the new machines, or be beaten by their competitors.

If the captains of industry are able to get a net return of 562 millions, or 6 per cent, for supplying all the brains and taking all the hazards, they have done well. As a matter of fact, they do not make 6 per cent on the average. Some make more and others less, according to their respective ability.

Supposing the men who are now managing the manufacturing industries of the country were deprived of their 6 per cent and it was given to "labor." Then each of the 4,762,000 employés would get $110 a year or $2 a week more than he does now. But that is on the assumption that the captains of industry would keep on working while receiving nothing from their exertions.

They would not do that. If labor demanded all the profits it would have to do all the work and take all the risks. Capital in the unskilled hands of labor would be much less productive than it is now. The earnings of labor would be less than they are at present, and the accumulated wealth of the country would be destroyed gradually.

If all the capital in the country in the hands of capitalists were seized and divided equally among the "workers," each of them to use his own share as he pleased, labor would get less compensation than it does now. The capital thus divided would not be used reproductively as efficiently as it is at present.

Tens of thousands would waste their share the very first year. It would go for liquor and tobacco, in gambling, sight seeing, and loafing. During the second and third years tens of thousands more would squander their shares. It would not be very long before half the recipients had nothing left.

The sagacious, long-headed captains of industry would be broken down and discouraged. They would cease exerting themselves. Consequently the total wealth of the community would stop increasing. Being in hands incompetent to manage it, it would tend to decrease.

The producers of the country would be in the same plight as an army where the Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants have been driven away, and the sergeants and corporals were left in command. Such an army for want of skilled leaders would lose every battle. It is true the pay of the officers would be saved, but would that compensate for defeat?

There would be more small capitalists and fewer "poor men" if the wage-workers drank less, and squandered less money in that and equally unprofitable ways. But the men who fool away their earnings and thus bring themselves and their families to want never admit that they are at fault. They always abuse the employers, the "capitalists," the "monopolies," and the "trusts." So does the correspondent.

That trusts exist cannot be denied. There are manufacturing and railroad trusts. There are also labor trusts. Men belonging to the same trade form a trust, which they call a union, and endeavor to fix and regulate the price of labor, restrict employment, etc. But the men who denounce industrial combines never denounce labor combines, though the latter are sometimes a little arbitrary and violent in their methods.

THE TRIBUNE has stated the evils of trusts. It has championed anti-trust legislation. But to destroy the entire economic system in order to get rid of trusts which can be handled in a better way is like burning down the house to get rid of the rats.

CAUSE OF REVOLUTION IN NEW YORK.

Famous as this State has been for its political revolutions, no turn-over in the past has been so remarkable as that of this year.

The mere figures of pluralities tell the story:

Palmer (Rep.) plurality, 1895	90,000
McKinley (Rep.) plurality, 1896	268,574
Parker (Dem.) plurality, 1897	53,248

Here is a change of 175,000 votes in one year!

Last year Mr. Bryan carried but one county—Schoharie, by 365 votes. This year Judge Parker carries twelve counties, with an aggregate majority of 161,567.

The reasons for this landslide lie upon the surface. There was disgust in the cities with the Raines Sunday law, which interfered with tippling on the first day of the week, and other Republican outrages in legislation.

But more potent than all was the anger of thousands of voters with Boss Platt for his arrogant dictation, his impudent nomination of Wallace, and his plot to turn the government of this city over to Croker.—New York World.

The greatest of all causes of the tremendous rally of Tammany was the enactment last winter of the fanatical, puritanical Raines law, which sought to prevent men from drinking liquor on the first day of the week. That law arrayed the 12,000 saloons of the Greater New York and their hundreds of thousands of patrons in active, bitter opposition to this law, which interfered with men's personal liberty on a sumptuary matter.

The same opposition of the saloonkeepers and their patrons fought the Republicans in all the cities and carried Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Utica, Schenectady, Elmira, Syracuse, and every city in the State where foreign-born voters were numerous. This Raines Sunday law accounts for the change of nearly 15,000 votes as compared with the election of 1895 in the Republican city of Buffalo. Had the Raines Sunday law not been passed the 20,000 saloonkeepers in the State would have done but little electioneering for the Democratic ticket, either in Greater New York or elsewhere in the State. Now add this influence to Boss Platt's odious, selfish domineering and the disastrous result is logically accounted for. It may be laid down as a certainty that in any State where there is a considerable or numerous foreign born element they will forego all other political issues to fight Sunday laws at the polls. The Democrats always take advantage of this disaffection and hostility to espouse the right of anybody to drink liquor as freely on Sunday as on any other day. They insist that if drinking on the first day of the week should be prohibited so it should be on the other days of the week, and as all voters and church members of European birth were accustomed to drinking liquor in the saloons after church on Sunday, why should they not have the same privilege in this country? They have carried their point in almost every city of any size in this country.

In following the leadership of Boss Platt and supporting the Raines Sunday law, as the New York World says, the "Republican leaders have thrown away in one year the Empire State and the imperial city of New York. Last year's tidal-wave plurality of 268,000 in the State has not only disappeared, but has been succeeded by a submerging Democratic majority of over 63,000. Wallace, Rep., for Supreme Judge, has been defeated by 63,000. The Republican majority of 78 in the Assembly last year is almost wiped out, as the World warned Platt it would be. The plurality for McKinley in this city of over 57,000 gives way to a Democratic walkover plurality of 100,000. The Republican leaders, under Raines and Platt, have made Greater New York more invincibly Democratic than ever by giving Croker 35,000 officeholders and $50,000,000 a year to handle. They have assured the Democrats not the 112,000 plurality of Cleveland in 1892 in New York and Brooklyn, but over 150,000, as the figures already indicate, in the next Presidential election. If the Republicans who ran after Boss Platt and Fanatic Raines are not crazy, what is the matter with them?"

TOTAL VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY.

The New York papers give the following table as stating the total vote cast—viz.:

New York	279,458
Brooklyn	184,384
Queens County	19,882
Richmond County	9,216
Grand total	502,665

The votes were divided among the various candidates as follows:

	New York.	Brooklyn.
R. A. Van Wyck (Dem.)	137,748	75,336
Seth Low (C. U.)	76,368	64,500
B. F. Tracy (Rep.)	53,863	37,668
Henry George (J. D.)	11,479	6,708
P. J. Gleason (N. T.)		172
Totals	279,458	184,384

	Queens.	Rich'd.	Total.
R. A. Van Wyck (Dem.)	9,044	4,277	233,752
Seth Low (C. U.)	4,454	2,115	146,821
B. F. Tracy (Rep.)		2,350	100,998
Henry George (J. D.)	760	470	20,386
P. J. Gleason (N. T.)	532	4	708
Totals	19,882	9,216	502,665

The vote cast falls short of the registration by more than 60,000. This is accounted for by saying that several thousands who had intended to vote for Henry George refrained from going to the polls after their leader died. It is also said that several thousand Tracy and Low partisans paired off with each other and did not vote, each knowing that Tammany was going to win by a great majority. The expectation before the election was that the total poll would exceed 525,000 votes.

MELTING DOWN 5-FRANC PIECES.

The Latin union has decided to increase the stock of subsidiary silver 1 franc per head. As the population of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, which compose the Latin union, is about 81 millions, the additional supply of minor coins, which are a legal tender up to $7.75, will foot up nearly 16 million dollars.

This action would have no significance were it not for the fact that the silver out of which these new 1-franc pieces are to be made is to be obtained by melting down 5-franc pieces. The stock of full legal tender silver will be reduced slightly thereby and the Latin union, or rather France, which is the principal partner, will not have quite as heavy a load to carry.

A year ago the Latin union countries had full tender silver as follows:

France	$434,300,000
Belgium	50,000,000
Italy	12,500,000
Switzerland	[illegible]
Greece	500,000
Total	$497,300,000

All that silver was coined at the ratio of 15½ to 1 and has to be kept at gold par, or there will be a monetary catastrophe. If anything could be done to increase the value of silver bullion so that the 5-franc pieces would be worth intrinsically more than they are now France would do it gladly.

Nothing can be done, however, and hence nothing remains but to decrease, wherever possible, the dangerously large stock of overvalued silver. A step in that direction is being taken now by converting some full tender 5-franc pieces into minor coins. Further steps will be taken in the future.

VOTE OF THE GREATER NEW YORK.

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR MAYOR.

	Tracy. Rep.	Van Wyck. Dem.	George. *Jeff'n.	Low. Cit.
New York City	55,753	137,748	12,450	76,821
Brooklyn	37,843	78,260	6,795	65,511
Queens	5,976	9,375	921	5,591
Richmond	2,792	4,870	551	2,840
Totals	102,364	232,253	20,717	150,763

Van Wyck over Low, 81,490. Gleason's vote, 1,089.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE FOR CONTROLLER.

	Fitch. Rep.	Coler. Dem.	Dayton. Jeff'n.	Fairchild. Cit.
New York City	66,755	136,512	24,459	55,011
Brooklyn	46,440	78,174	9,495	47,091
Queens	6,672	8,803	1,301	3,784
Richmond	3,269	4,862	742	1,678
Totals	123,136	228,411	35,997	107,564

Coler over Fitch, 105,275.

SUMMARY FOR PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

	Appleton. Rep.	Guggenheimer. Dem.	O'Neill. Jeff'n.	Schumann. Cit.
New York City	62,693	137,483	14,020	62,163
Brooklyn	48,246	79,980	7,276	49,278
Queens	6,774	9,389	854	3,898
Richmond	3,272	5,001	587	1,573
Totals	120,985	231,853	22,737	116,912

Guggenheimer over Appleton, 110,868.

[*The Henry George men, called men for some unknown reason, dubbed themselves "Jeffersonian," although he was opposed to every measure and policy that Henry George advocated.]

The united votes of Tracy [Rep.] and Low [Rep.] make 253,127, and the vote for Van Wyck [Tam.] was 232,253, showing a majority of 20,874. Hence if the Republicans had not been rent in twain in faction fighting they could have carried Greater New York by more than 20,000 majority over Tammany—notwithstanding it had received a powerful reinforcement of 50,000 to 60,000 of Henry George's vote after he died. It was the Raines Sunday law closing the beer saloons on Sunday that sent over most of those votes to the Tammany ticket. But if the Republican factions had been pulling together instead of apart many thousand votes which were cast for Tammany by vitriolic Republicans to make sure of defeating the opposing factions would have been cast for a compromise Republican candidate for Mayor.

THE treaty between the United States, Russia, and Japan on the sealing question having been completed and signed with more than ordinary formalities by the representatives of the several governments, it now devolves upon England to show its hand. If, as reported a day or two ago, Canada has broken away from the apron-strings of its mother-in-law, there may be hope of a solution of the question at last. This would imply that the criticisms upon the policy pursued on this subject by England and Canada have taken effect at last. Possibly, too, they have become alarmed lest some ground should have been lost by permitting the three other governments most deeply interested to come to an amicable agreement without their being represented. At all events, there is reason to anticipate that, in their coming negotiations with this country, both England and Canada will prove themselves more amenable to reason than they have done in the past. The best evidence of this is the apparently changed attitude of the Canadian government, as indicated by the official announcement that Premier Laurier, accompanied by the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will be in Washington during the present week.

THERE are intimations from various points in Spain that the discredited General Weyler's military associates have been making preparations to give him a welcome on his return that are causing considerable uneasiness to the government. On the other hand, the disturbances at Santander in a meeting called for the purpose of arranging a demonstration in his honor shows that a very large proportion of the people in civil life are not only opposed to making a hero of the "butcher," but hold him responsible for the sacrifice of thousands of lives of Spanish youth in the war. Should Weyler be arrested on his arrival and subjected to a court-martial for his utterances before leaving Havana—as it is now hinted may be the case—it may lead to popular disturbances in which the sympathies of the army will be arrayed against the government. Altogether the Sagasta Cabinet has some embarrassing questions to meet at home that will keep it too closely employed to give much attention to the alleged breaches of international courtesy on the part of the United States.

THE Chief of Police has run up against another "obsolete" ordinance. It provides that all Police Captains shall be appointed from among the Lieutenants, all Lieutenants from among sergeants, and sergeants from among patrolmen. This ordinance has been violated by Kipley in many appointments made by him. Therefore he is going to ask the Council to repeal it so that his unlawful acts may be made good. But what the Council may do is not a matter of much consequence, except possibly as to Captains. The civil service act specifies how vacancies in the higher grades of the police force shall be filled, and wherever that clashes with the ordinance the latter must give way. If the Supreme Court decides that Police Captains do not form part of the classified civil service then the Council ordinance will be valid unless repealed. But the court will probably decide that the Captains do belong to the classified civil service. Then good-by to Kipley's appointees.

Pretended Indignation Without Cause.

Governor Tanner professes to be very indignant because of a remark which appeared in THE TRIBUNE while the Humphrey bill was pending, and it is all the fault with its action which he alleges as happening prior to his signing the Allen bill. A member of the House had publicly stated that the traction companies of Chicago were offering $1,500 for a vote for that bill. This paper stated that if such was the rate for House members a Governor would come very high because to override his veto it would be necessary to buy up two-thirds of the House and Senate.

That was the remark made and it did not reflect on the Governor nor say that he intended signing the bill; for it had been assuming and stating from the outset that he would veto the Humphrey bill if it ever reached him, which it did not. THE TRIBUNE hoped that he would veto the Allen bill and pleaded with him to do so, and did not give up hope until the last moment when the telegraph announced that he had signed. Since Governor Tanner signed the Allen law THE TRIBUNE has said many severe things about him and is ready to repeat them if necessary. All that he can find to wound his feelings in THE TRIBUNE files prior to the signing of the Allen law is the arithmetical query as to how much it would cost to buy a Governor whose veto was equal to two-thirds of the voters in each House if it took $1,500 to buy one House member. The idea was that his price was beyond the corrupting power of the traction companies. In reality he is not as excited as he pretends by that remark. The criticisms about his having signed the Allen bill, making it law, are what he dislikes.

The New York Borough Names.

The World invented the phrase "Greater New York" about 1889 as a help toward consolidation. It has served its purpose, and should now be abandoned. There is only one New York now, or will be when the officers we have just elected shall enter upon their duties two months hence.

Then every person who dwells within any of the five boroughs will be entitled to write himself upon hotel registers as from "New York," and his personal address will be "New York," with his borough name preceding.

It will be well to begin using the borough names now. There is a Fifth avenue, a Third avenue, and all the rest of it in Brooklyn, as well as in Manhattan borough. There are two Fulton streets, two Broadways, two Grand streets, and so on for a long chapter. If you wish your letter addressed to a number in any of these streets to go promptly to its destination you must add the borough name. The address "66 Fifth avenue, New York," used to mean only one thing. It may now mean either of two very different things.

Let us as soon as possible accustom ourselves to write the borough names—Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens—for the sake of precision, and to give effect to the great work of consolidation. In doing so we shall incidentally save ourselves much trouble.

Why not shorten the spelling of the word borough into boro', same as though is reduced to tho'? The public will be apt to abbreviate the word into the single letter "b," writing Manhattan b., Bronx b., Richmond b., etc.

Bad Guessing of General Tracy, Boss Platt's Candidate for Mayor.

New York Post: We have received several copies of the following circular letter, which the recipients tell us came to them on the morning of the election or the day before:

Dear Sir: The most careful and searching canvasses have been made in every election district of New York and Brooklyn, and nearly every one of the registered voters has been personally seen. The results of these canvasses enable me to give to you my personal assurance that in any event my vote will be immensely larger than that of any independent candidate, and probably twice as large. I do not make this statement lightly nor in the mere effort to catch a few votes more. I make it in the sincere belief created by abundant proofs that my election is now almost, if not fully, assured, and that with your support, and the support of a few thousand voters who are hesitating, I shall certainly win. If I am elected it will be my constant purpose and sincere effort to give to the affairs of our noble city such an honest and efficient administration as will satisfy every one of my supporters. Faithfully yours,

B. F. TRACY.

Here is how near General Tracy came to correctly guessing the result of the election and the extent of his vote. Here it is mathematically:

Low	148,585	Van Wyck	228,688
Tracy	101,571		
George	19,864		
Total	270,020		

"In any event, my vote," says General Tracy, "will be immensely larger than that of any independent candidate." The result leaves Mr. Tracy a bad third in the race and 47,000 votes behind Low, one of the "independent" candidates. That is not the worst of it to his party, although it may be the worst of it to himself. His candidacy cost the Republican party the loss of the State. Tammany might have won [by getting the George vote, which it did] even if Tracy had not run, but Wallace, Republican for Supreme Judge, would have been elected and the Republicans would have secured a large and safe majority in the Legislature, which they cannot show now.

Has Tanner a Puffing Syndicate?

One of our Illinois Republican country exchanges writes to THE TRIBUNE as follows:

Nov. 5, 1897. . . . I feel that there is a concerted movement on the part of Governor Tanner and those editors who are under his control to destroy the influence of the Chicago papers with the people. The appearance of his Chicago speech is but one of a series of articles that have been appearing for a month or two in his papers. I get from somebody every week a copy of the Chicago Observer, full of praise of Mr. Tanner and abuse of the Chicago papers. I believe that Mr. Tanner has a syndicate working this thing up on somewhat the same plan that Yerkes employed when he flooded the State press with his literature. I think that Mr. Tanner feels that his chance for the Senatorship will be secure if he can destroy the influence of the Chicago papers. The articles usually appear first in the Springfield Journal or Inter Ocean, and then are copied. I trust that "The Tribune" will succeed in unearthing the wrong done.

A MAN of the mellifluous cognomen of Lem. Ely Quigg was Boss Platt's chief henchman in New York at the election. The New York Tribune, which supported Low for Mayor, gets off these lines:

If I were Lemuel Ely Quigg,
(Lem. Ely Quigg! Lem. Ely Quigg!)
If I were Lemuel Ely Quigg,
I'll tell you what I'd do.

I'd crawl into a woodchuck hole,
(An auger hole, a gimlet hole!)
I'd crawl into a gimlet hole,
And pull the hole in, too!

IF Miss Cisneros and I together can't draw a crowd big enough to pay expenses something ails the durned country.—Senator Billy Mason.

THE Boy Orator ought to boyorate, as it were, for a smaller salary now.

APPROPRIATELY framed, that apology of the State Board of Agriculture can be worn by John A. Logan as one of his proudest decorations.

EVERY horse with an eye for beauty must have enjoyed the horse show thoroughly.

THEN, too, the proposition to fortify the new Postoffice Building is a reflection on the big guns who have occupied the old building.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Her Faith in George.

"Mabel, you can trust me, can't you?"

Tremulously, almost appealingly he spoke, yet his deep bass voice seemed to jar the windows.

"Yes, George," replied the maiden, "I——"

"When I tell you," he broke in, "that I never loved any other girl, that I never knew what love was—or is—till I met you; that I never could love anybody else if I should live to be as old as the hills—D. B. Hill and Sam Hill—and that since the very first day I met you I have hardly slept a wink—people don't wink when they sleep, but it would be taking a base advantage to pick me up on a technicality like that——"

"Yes, George," interposed the fair young girl, in that low, soft voice which is so excellent a thing in women—and children—"I can trust you——"

"I felt sure of it!" fervently exclaimed the young man. "Mabel Harkalong, if the devotion of a whole lifetime—what noise was that?"

"It must have been the echo. You needn't talk so loud, George."

He drew a long breath of relief.

"I thought it was your father!"

"I can hear you in a much lower tone, George. You are sitting"—she measured the distance with her eye—"not more than a foot and a half away. But that's near enough," she added hastily, as he showed immediate symptoms of shortening the interval.

"Mabel, why should——"

"The spirit of mortal be proud?"

"Don't interrupt me, young woman, when I am talking seriously. It isn't respectful. I am older than you. Four and a half years older. Why should——"

"We mourn departed friends, or shake at——"

"Again, Miss Harkalong, I must insist on a respectful hearing."

His voice resumed the tremulous, appealing tone in which he had begun.

"When two people—two persons—who, I am sure——"

"Don't assume too much, George."

"Why should trifles be allowed to separate us? Mabel——"

"He calls a foot and a half," she murmured abstractedly, "a trifle!"

"Mabel!"

"Well?"

"Will you listen to me?"

"What was it you started to say? I've forgotten."

"I was trying to find out why you can't be serious with me for once. You treat me as if I were a gourd-headed dude. Have you ever seen me trying to smoke a cane? Do I ever give you the sky-scraping handshake? Do I wear collars that make me throw up my head when I want to nod? Was I ever a Columbian Guard? Do I talk like a Broadway Englishman? Do I act like a West Park policeman? You listen to my tale of—of love as if I were telling some old story you had heard a hundred times——"

"Why, so it is, George—an old, old story."

"Mabel Harkalong! You shall hear me! You shall not treat me any longer——"

"I have never treated you in my life," she protested, "to anything. I am not an advocate of women's rights to such an extent as that."

"Once again, Mabel, tell me you trust me!"

"O yes, George," she said, with a slight yawn. "I trust you—as far as I can sling a 4-year-old mule by the tail."

And George straightened up and looked once more in front of him. He had forgotten they were in a box at the horse show.

Not to Be Resisted.

"I have had some photographs taken, Mr. Hankinson," said little Katie to the young man whom she was temporarily entertaining in the parlor. "Would you like to peruse them?"

Slanderous, Even If True.

Brooks—"Did you ever notice that you get more mosquito bites at a seaside resort than anywhere else in the world?"

Rivers—"Certainly. It's a well-known fact that it is always the female mosquito that bites."

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Boss Platt Has "Saved His Organization" at a Most Stupendous Price.

Platt has "saved his organization" at the most stupendous price ever paid by a political leader. He has turned over Greater New York, with its enormous patronage, a salary list of half a million dollars, and $75,000,000 of annual expenditure, to the Democratic party for four years; he has lost the State irrevocably, converting a plurality of 268,000 for McKinley and one of 213,000 for Black, into a Democratic plurality of 75,000. He has nearly if not quite lost control of the Assembly, and hence of the Legislature. What prospect is there, in view of these results, that the Republicans can elect a Governor next year, or can carry the State for a Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1900? Greater New York, with its 3,500,000 of people and its 567,000 voters, will henceforth be the most tremendous Democratic stronghold this or any other State has ever seen. To secure this invaluable Democratic advantage the Republican boss "jammed" the new charter through the Legislature and then "jammed" the enlarged city into the possession of Tammany Hall by running Tracy for Mayor—"to save the organization." Was ever a great political party in the hands of a more extraordinary "leader" than this? And what a triumph for that leader that he should be able to get 100,000 Republicans to help him carry his policy into execution!

It is impossible at this writing to say exactly what the political complexion of the new State Assembly will be, but Platt's majority in it is reduced to so narrow a margin that "jamming" will be an extremely difficult if not impossible operation this year. The latest figures make it doubtful if he will have any majority whatever, but if he is able to retain a small one it will not be blindly subservient. His loss of the State by 60,000 will have the inevitable effect to weaken his hold upon members everywhere, and then, too, Tammany will be in position to offer inducements for weakening which will not be neglected in case Platt attempts coercive legislation against the Tammany municipal administration. Not one Platt member has been elected from this city, while two Republican candidates who were indorsed by the Citizens' union because of their independence of Platt have been elected.—New York Post.

Vote of the State of New York.

The latest returns of the election in New York State show a plurality for Alton B. Parker (Dem.), for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, of more than 62,000 votes over Judge William J. Wallace, the Republican candidate. The falling off in the Republican vote from that of Palmer for Secretary of State in 1895, a year before McKinley ran, was marked, and it was a much greater falling off from the vote for McKinley and Black last year.

Following is a table giving the pluralities by counties in that State for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, compared with the vote of 1895, which was uninfluenced by Bryanism and his 16 to 1 folly:

	1897.		1895.	
Counties.	Wallace, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Palmer, Rep.	King, Dem.
Albany	1,326	......	798	......
Allegany	1,911	......	3,138	......
Broome	2,087	......	3,037	......
Cattaraugus	1,516	......	3,970	......
Cayuga	1,927	......	3,728	......
Chautauqua	3,284	......	6,431	......
Chemung	727	......	361	......
Chenango	1,892	......	2,308	......
Clinton	......	18	2,509	......
Columbia	1,295	......	449	......
Cortland	435	......	2,127	......
Delaware	1,579	......	3,067	......
Dutchess	2,577	......	2,243	......
Erie	872	......	12,809	......
Essex	1,000	......	2,463	......
Franklin	1,829	......	2,931	......
Fulton and Hamilton	1,525	......	2,294	......
Genesee	1,358	......	1,844	......
Greene	309	......	301	......
Herkimer	257	......	2,213	......
Jefferson	2,158	......	3,607	......
Kings	......	40,050	......	6,910
Lewis	961	......	1,208	......
Livingston	957	......	1,686	......
Madison	1,940	......	3,075	......
Monroe	2,567	......	7,936	......
Montgomery	1,223	......	1,264	......
New York	......	90,430	......	43,660
Niagara	......	85	1,811	......
Oneida	3,683	......	3,140	......
Onondaga	3,370	......	4,369	......
Ontario	1,715	......	2,007	......
Orange	1,868	......	3,504	......
Orleans	559	......	1,670	......
Oswego	3,047	......	4,230	......
Otsego	1,432	......	2,068	......
Putnam	812	......	939	......
Queens	......	1,994	......	1,033
Rensselaer	996	......	961	......
Richmond	......	3,159	......	923
Rockland	......	334	163	......
St. Lawrence	4,797	......	7,790	......
Saratoga	1,461	......	3,003	......
Schenectady	83	......	873	......
Schoharie	......	209	......	602
Schuyler	638	......	892	......
Seneca	304	......	147	......
Steuben	2,454	......	4,275	......
Suffolk	2,074	......	2,312	......
Sullivan	469	......	779	......
Tioga	1,466	......	1,967	......
Tompkins	1,290	......	1,503	......
Ulster	......	1,253	2,073	......
Warren	1,169	......	1,618	......
Washington	2,490	......	4,194	......
Wayne	2,178	......	3,032	......
Westchester	1,004	......	1,727	......
Wyoming	1,336	......	2,443	......
Yates	618	......	1,622	......
Totals	78,845	137,532	143,009	53,164

Plurality for Parker, Dem., 58,687.

An Opinion of Slugball.

Public sentiment in Milwaukee sustains the action of the high school principal who has prohibited the playing of football on the ground that the risk of serious and even fatal injuries is too great to be run. The Journal presents the result of a canvass of many fathers who have boys attending the various high schools of the city, and fully two-thirds of the number are unqualifiedly opposed to the game, expressing such views as these:

"I am heartily opposed to the game, and I do not allow my boys to indulge in it. I have seen several games played, but I never waited to see them finished, as the game was so rough and brutal that I went away in disgust."

"My opinion is that the game is a most brutal one, and that it should not be allowed in the public schools. My boys wanted to join the high school team, but I positively refused to give my consent; in fact, I told them that if they joined any football team they might look for a new home."

"I think it is entirely too rough a game for high school boys to play. Games in which the players are seriously hurt certainly should not be allowed."

"I think football should be abolished so far as the high schools are concerned, for it is entirely too rough a game for young boys to play. There are plenty of games that the boys might play, and in which they could derive fully as much pleasure and no lives would be in danger of being sacrificed."

"The game is entirely too rough to be played by schoolboys, for a player is always in danger of being seriously, if not fatally, hurt. When a game becomes so brutal that a player's life is in danger can any person say that it should be allowed in the high schools of our city and country?"

"I would never let my boy play football. It is a brutal game, and I have always been opposed to it. I am glad that they are beginning to put a stop to it, and I hope that the sport will be prohibited altogether."—Exchange.

Boss Platt's Great Leadership.

Thomas C. Platt has for some time been the "leader"—Quigg calls him The Master—of the Republican party in this State. What are the net results of that "leadership" as seen in the clear, cool light of this November morning?

A Judge of the Court of Appeals lost.

The Republican majority in the Assembly whittled down close to the vanishing point.

The great Republican city of Brooklyn politically eliminated from the map.

All that has been done for the public good in this city in the last three years undone.

The entire metropolis, with more than 3,000,000 population, delivered into the hands of Tammany Hall for the next four years.

All the machinery and influence and patronage of this metropolis turned over to the Democratic party, for its aid and comfort in the next State and national elections.

Such are the fruits of Mr. Platt's "leadership" of the party in one brief sixty days' campaign. How do the Republicans of this city, of the State, and of the nation like it?—N. Y. Tribune.

Practical Co-operation in New York.

There are about 3,250,000 people in the new New York. It is safe to reckon that one in twenty of them has his boots blacked each day.

This means that the industrious bootblacks give at least 170,000 "shines" each day and receive $8,500 a day for the service. Thus one-twentieth of the population pay to the city's bootblacks no less than $3,000,000 a year for keeping their shoes clean. This gives a very comfortable support to 20,000 men and boys and to those dependent upon them.

Then there are the laundries that do up collars and cuffs. The daily expenditure on this account is certainly not less than $15,000, or $5,000,000 per annum.

Again, all the grocers, all the meat shop men, all the little dealers of every kind get their living from the profit that their neighbors are more than willing to pay them for going to the sources of supply and bringing to their doors the thousand things they need.

These are merely minor examples of how indulgence and convenience distribute money, of how we all contribute to the benefit of our neighbors, of how the superior earnings of some are distributed to all. Saying nothing of the way in which the makers of agricultural machinery, the farmers, the millers, the railroad men, the freight handlers, and all the rest work to cheapen our loaves and our beefsteaks, who shall say that there was ever a coöperative system imagined by any dreamer which was so perfect as that now actually in practice?—N. Y. World.

Two New Spanish Warships.

If Spain should really secure the Esmeralda and the O'Higgins, which the Armstrongs are building for Chile, she will have two of the best armored cruisers afloat.

The Esmeralda is a fine combination of armor, armament, and speed. She is said to have reached twenty-three knots on her trials with natural draft alone. Her armor belt and transverse bulkheads are six inches thick, and the former, which is seven feet deep, extends through nearly five-sixths of her length. She has in her main battery two eight-inch and sixteen six-inch guns, and the remarkable thing about them is that they are all rapid fire, even the eight-inch, so that she can throw a tremendous weight of metal within a few minutes. And all this is accomplished on a displacement of 7,020 tons, or nearly 1,200 tons less than our New York's.

The O'Higgins is shorter, broader, and deeper, and more like a battleship. Yet her contract speed of twenty-one and a quarter knots under natural draft would carry her into the cruiser class. Her Harveyed waterline belt is seven inches thick and her main battery contains four eight-inch, ten six-inch, and four 4.7-inch rapid fire guns, so that both in armor and battery power she surpasses the Esmeralda. The third cruiser is a smaller, unarmored craft of less importance.

It remains to be seen whether Chile will give up these fine vessels, and also whether Spain has the cash for them.—New York Sun.

The Vanishing Quaker.

Only lately, writes Thomas Wharton, have Philadelphians begun to realize and reflect upon the disappearance of the Quakers as we know them; only lately has it been brought home to us that a gradual obliteration of the old uncompromising orthodoxy has set in which means the ultimate absorption of the sect. Even now, rare as is the old garb on the streets where it was such a common sight not so many years ago, the assertion that the society is diminishing would meet with doubt and hesitation. We are so familiar with the Quaker, he is so necessary and potent a type in Philadelphia, that we would not accept the warrant even of statistics; yet, now that the visible limit has been reached, what can we do but awake to the change? We see few broad-brimmed hats and drab bonnets where we once saw many; of those who wear them the most are old and trembling.

If there are young Quakers, how are we to recognize them? Not by their dress, at any rate. And why? Because the society is losing its control over its younger members? Because its rigid rules no longer suffice to hold in check the human spirit, with its unconquerable love of freedom? This is the common explanation.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Boss Croker.

Tammany's boss, Croker, intends to leave no doubt in anybody's mind as to what the victory means. He takes it as a personal triumph for himself, saying that it is a rebuke to those persons "who object to the right of men who are affiliated with Tammany Hall to go abroad in the pursuit of health and happiness," and that it means that the "progressive business men of Greater New York are tired of reformers of the amateur stripe." He talks like a king who has been "vindicated," and assumes, what is unquestionably the fact, that he is the real Mayor of New York whom the people chose yesterday. This is as it should be. There was no disguise about the nature of the issue which was placed before the people. Croker stood before them openly for just what he is, and he is entirely justified in concluding from the election that they wish him to restore the kind of government which he gave them under Grant and Gilroy before he went "abroad in the pursuit of health and happiness."—N. Y. Post.

Stupidity and Rancor.

Combine the Low and Tracy vote and Croker is in a minority of 21,146. Combine Low and Tracy with the other anti-Tammany element that voted for George's son and the majority against Croker is 40,000!

"The gods themselves fight in vain against stupidity!"

Through stupidity and rancor in dividing their forces on two candidates the majority has thrown away the greatest victory, the greatest opportunity, the greatest moral cause of a generation.

This defeated majority is supposed to represent the independence, the intelligence, the education, and the moral sense of the community. If this majority represents intelligence and the victorious minority represents ignorance, how much more intelligent than intelligence has ignorance been!—New York World.

He Ran Well.

The Prohibitionists of the United States have not usually much to be thankful for, but in Pennsylvania they certainly made on Tuesday a great spurt for a candidate with the suspicious name—suspicious for a Prohibitionist—of Swallow. [The Republican candidate was very unpopular personally.] He was their nominee for State Treasurer and he appears to have polled as many as 100,000 votes in the State, after having traveled 3,000 miles, visited sixty-three of the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania, and delivered 227 addresses. In Philadelphia alone he polled 15,500 votes, and reports indicate that he carried a dozen Pennsylvania counties, a remarkable thing for a Prohibitionist to do.—Ex.

Great Political Excitement.

In no preceding election in or about New York have there been larger or more numerous meetings than this year. The Tammany Hall organization held for Judge Van Wyck 1,016 meetings, and there were in all 2,000 political meetings in New York City this year, exclusive of 500 in Brooklyn and 100 in Queens and Richmond. There were twenty noonday meetings in this city and one midnight meeting held in Gansevoort Market by the Independence Hall Democracy in support of Judge Van Wyck. The attendance at all political meetings this year was larger than usual.—New York Sun.

Speech and Silence.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan made more speeches than any other candidate for the Presdency ever made.

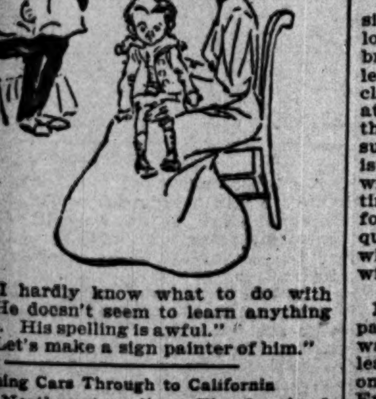
Mr. Bryan was defeated.

This year Van Wyck was the only candidate who made no speeches at all.

He was elected.

The inference seems to be that sometimes speech is silver and silence golden.—New York World.

A Good Sign.



She—"I hardly know what to do with Willie. He doesn't seem to learn anything at school. His spelling is awful."

He—"Let's make a sign painter of him."

Dining Cars Through to California

Via the Northwestern line. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6 p. m. daily. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street, and Passenger Station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

HITS AT THE PADRONI

Report of the Labor Bureau on Chicago Italians.

PAY FOR THEIR JOBS.

Many of Them Actually Leading a Life of Slavery.

VARIOUS FORMS OF ABUSE.

Are Compelled to Pay a Double Price for Goods.

OFFICESEEKERS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Commissioner Wright's latest special report from the Bureau of Labor, issued today, is devoted to a social and economic study of the Italians of Chicago. As usual in such reports, there is a valuable mass of tables, which contain much information likely to be buried for the lack of any intelligent analysis or summary of the results obtained. The report covers 6,775 Italians residing in what are popularly known as the slum districts, and data were secured direct from 1,348 families. The investigation was made by an agent of the department in April, 1896, and is therefore much closer to present conditions than the census of 1890, besides going more into modes of life.

The important feature of the report seems to be the proof of the fact that the padrone system flourishes extensively in Chicago in spite of all denials. The Italian Minister to this country has been frequently charged by Casear Celsare Moreno and other erratic fellow-countrymen with winking at the padrone system in this country, and Baron Fava has always denied most vigorously that the system had any great hold except among the newest immigrants. Commissioner Wright's bulletin proves conclusively that a large proportion of the Italian colony in Chicago are white slaves.

The agent of the Labor bureau made a personal canvass of 1,860 persons who were connected with the families under investigation. Each was asked: "Do you work for a padrone?" It may be taken for granted that a large proportion either from ignorance or fear of their taskmasters would conceal the fact of their social slavery. It is therefore startling to find that 403 of those who were asked the question admitted at once that they were directly under the orders of a padrone. Thus it will be seen that 21.67 per cent of those questioned confessed their slavery, making it certain that a much larger number are involved in the system. Having discovered that one in every five Italians was under contract, the agent pushed his investigations. He found that of the whole number of 403, 379, or 94.04 per cent, reported that they paid a commission direct to the padrone for securing or keeping a job. Only twenty-four, or 5.96 per cent, declared they paid no commissions and yet admitted they were under the orders of the padroni. It was not found possible to ascertain the amount of commission paid by each of these 379 persons, but quite a large proportion of them were able to report the exact amount of commission paid for their last job and the length of time the job lasted. An aggregate of $1,650,50 was paid to the padrone by the 341 persons reporting, or an average of $4.84 per individual for the last job at which they worked, and the aggregate time worked on these jobs was 3,958½ weeks, or an average of eleven weeks and four days per individual. The average amount paid per week to padrones for employment at the last job at which the 341 persons worked, as shown by these figures, was 42 cents each. This commission to padrones is a matter of no small moment to the workmen when the very low wages at which they work is taken into consideration. This investigation has not shown that any large proportion of the workmen were fed by the padrones, but it is known that in many cases where they were taken out of the city to work they were compelled to purchase the whole or part of their food from the padrones. A number of reports were secured from workmen who were taken out of the city to work and a comparison made between the prices paid for the food which the workmen were compelled to purchase from the padrones and Chicago market prices.

The quality of the food for sale by the padrones was frequently reported good, although in the majority of cases it was reported as of unknown or of bad quality. Reports were secured from twenty-one workmen. Of this number fifteen stated that they were compelled to purchase from the padrones such food as they kept for sale; two reported that they were practically compelled to patronize the padrones because they had no money to purchase elsewhere; two reported themselves helpless to do otherwise because of their distance from any other place where food could be purchased; while one did not report, and one reported that he was not compelled to patronize the padrones. All of these workmen were taken from the city to work on railroads, probably at track repairing or construction. The prices charged by padrones are frequently double those charged in Chicago markets for similar articles of food of the same quality. Considering each article embraced in the table, and all combined, it is seen that the padrones' prices show an average increase over Chicago prices as follows: For bread, 82.19 per cent; for macaroni by the pound, 61.11 per cent; for macaroni by the box, 50.33 per cent; for cheese, 46.02 per cent; for sausage, 72.40 per cent; for bacon, 67.91 per cent; for lard, 77.04 per cent; for sugar, 44.58 per cent; for coffee, 74.70 per cent; for tea, 80 per cent; for beans, 61.70 per cent; for tomatoes, 65.38 per cent; and for all articles of food combined, 59.55 per cent.

Receiver McKeon of the Bank of Illinois and Joseph Talbert of Chicago were among today's arrivals at the Arlington. Their business here is to consult Controller Eckels in regard to their connection with the Commercial National Bank of Chicago after Jan. 1, 1898. It was impossible for the Controller of the Currency to go to Chicago at this time, and he requested his future associates at the bank, of which he will be President, to meet him at Washington. When he terminates his connection with the Bank of Illinois Mr. McKeon will become Vice President of the Commercial Bank, and Mr. Talbert will be the cashier of the same institution.

Members of the Dawdlers' club held their first reunion of the winter season at the Arlington tonight, and proceeded to settle the affairs of the nation—to their own satisfaction at least. This organization is headed by ex-Mayor James G. Berrett, who is 86 years of age, and apparently as hale and hearty as when he promenaded down the ballroom with President Lincoln on his arm on the evening of March 4, 1861. Some of the boys in the club are past the allotted threescore and ten, while their juniors are all beyond the half century mark.

A sure indication of the approaching session of Congress is furnished by the gaunt-looking advance guard of the office hunters' brigade who throng the corridors of the leading hotels. There is no mistaking this class of citizens, and particularly if a Senator or Representative happens to be in their vicinity. They swarm about the men supposed to have influence with the administration and absorb eagerly the words of wisdom dropped by the great men. All the time, however, the office seeker is looking for an opportunity to get in his work on the quiet, and the summit of hope is reached when an assurance is given for an interview with the President.

Now that the elections are a thing of the past politicians are turning Washingtonward, and for the first time in weeks the leading hotels showed a plethora of patrons on the pages of their registers this evening. Everybody is getting ready for business at the old stand on Capital Hill, and there will be no long wait for announcement of committees by Speaker Reed. That was attended to when the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress closed.

Miss Frances Alger, daughter of the Secretary of War, is a fine whip, and presents an altogether dashing appearance driving a spirited pair of bays in the streets of the West End these fine afternoons. In the handsome little road cart there is a seat for the footman, who always accompanies her. Many are the admiring eyes that follow her as she bowls along holding the reins and whip with a firm hand. Secretary Alger has several smart turnouts, and in this respect he leads the other Cabinet officers.

The great crystal chandeliers in the east room have been dismantled of their summer covering and are now as resplendent as ever. The task of cleaning them is enormous. They have to be taken down piece by piece, washed, and put together again. They are of cut glass and cost $1,800 apiece. They were placed in the east room in the time of General Grant.

Mrs. James G. Blaine and Mrs. Truxton Beale, her daughter, are at one of the uptown hotels for the winter. It is not likely they will take part in the gayeties of Washington. Mrs. Blaine has never been fond of society, and her experiences are more in the past than the present. Mr. Beale is in the city also, at the home of his mother in Lafayette Square. He goes to California later to attend to business affairs on the Pacific coast.

For the first time in five years the house of the historian, Bancroft, has been rented. It was held at an exceedingly high rental at first on account of its advantageous location and its historical associations, but it has come to the fate that awaits many such dignified homes of the capital and has been opened as a boarding house. Historic homes and historic relics fall into strange hands here in Washington. During the last week the dining table that used to belong to Charles Sumner was sold to the highest bidder. It was a massive one of carved walnut, that almost any one would like to own.

The Misses McKenna are the most frequent visitors at the White House among the young ladies of the Cabinet. Miss Marie McKenna is a great favorite with Mrs. McKinley. The Misses Gary are next in the frequency of their visits. Both Miss Helen Long and Miss Mary Wilson have households to preside over, and their time is too much occupied for much visiting. Mrs. Long has been in Washington several weeks, but her health is so delicate she goes out but little and sees few callers. Her daughter, Miss Helen, takes her place in this regard. The family still has its apartments at the Portland, and will remain there all winter. Miss Margaret, the eldest daughter of the family, has entered the medical school of the Johns Hopkins Institute, in Baltimore.

Miss Mary Wilson, the daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, has had not a little experience with Washington workmen and decorators. Their dilatory ways have retarded the matter of "getting settled" in their new quarters, which are as new and bright as possible. Luckily, the Secretary is easily satisfied. He says he has found out the wisdom of leaving all such affairs to the women of his household, knowing they will come right in the course of time. The Secretary tells a strange story in regard to his experience at the department. Two women got into a quarrel and came to him to act as peacemaker. After he had listened to both sides he said to the agressor: "Now, I know you are sorry that you said this to Mrs. ——, but you are young, and can be excused on that ground."

"I am not as young as I look," said the woman, and Secretary Wilson thinks this the first time such an admission was ever heard from the lips of a woman.

Miss Mary Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, who is just out of school, is at the White House with her aunt, and will remain most of the winter, or at least until after Christmas. About that time she is to make her début, and there will be a houseful of young ladies to make merry for the occasion. Miss Barber is the eldest daughter of Mrs. McKinley's sister, Mrs. Marshal Barber of Canton. She is only 19 years of age.

Washington society owes much gratitude to President and Mrs. McKinley for the many attractions that have been added to the White House during the summer. A great deal of the shabbiness of the official part of the mansion has disappeared. The small robing-room to the right of the entrance, that was a bare, office-like apartment, has been transformed into a little Flemish waiting-room, as different as possible from the old one. The polished floor is covered with handsome rugs, there is a wainscoting of dark wood surrounding the walls, a Flemish chimneypiece with vases, and attractive sketches upon the wall, while heavy carved furniture and hangings in tones of green make this a place of beauty instead of the bare and ugly room it has been for so many years. On informal occasions Mrs. McKinley's maid, with her white cap and apron, waits in this little room to take care of the ladies' wraps and head coverings.

FALSE CHARGE IS REVAMPED.

The Economist Mixes in the Scrimmage of the Chicago Newspapers and Governor Tanner.

The Economist has mixed in the scrimmage of the Chicago newspapers against Governor Tanner and the papers which indorse his course in signing the Allen bill.

"Incidentally," says the Post, "it throws as much of a sop to the unspeakable Tanner as its economic gorge will stand, and then proceeds in this strain:

> "The conspicuous and humiliating fact is that the public press has in recent years undergone such a process of degradation that it has to a great extent lost the confidence of thinking men and is rapidly destroying what little of that confidence there is left.

"Then the Economist," says the Post, "indulges in the innocent but fictitious pleasures of retrospect and compares these evil days of journalism with those halcyon days of 'Greeley and Raymond, when the newspapers led the people and wielded a powerful influence, mainly for good.' And we may add that in those glorious days figs grew on thistles and bramble bushes bore grapes. Has Mr. Evans ever read one of Horace Greeley's diatribes or Raymond's philippics?

"The journalism of today, generally speaking, is just as able, just as honest, just as devoted to the common weal as in the days of Bennett, Greeley, and Raymond, to which the pharisees and pessimists of today are constantly harking back, while in addition it is infinitely more truthful, sober, and responsible. In those good old days the reporters were generally intemperate in their habits and in their reports, and the editors did their master's bidding—their master being the public—then as now.

"But we are astonished to find the Economist sinning against its lights and siding with the unspeakable Tanner in declaring that 'every important daily in Chicago belongs to one of the closest trusts in the world, and damns everybody else who is a party to a similar combination.' Two falsehoods in one compound sentence. Then it proceeds:

> "The Associated Press is so strict in its rules that in any city no newcomer in the newspaper field can acquire the privileges of that association without the consent of all the newspapers belonging to it. Fancy Messrs. Armour, Morris, and Swift forming a combination so close that nobody else could buy pigs anywhere in the country, and you have a nearly parallel case. And fancy, too, what the newspapers would say if such a combination were formed.

"This from a recognized authority on financial and commercial subjects is simply disgraceful, if the trail of something worse cannot be traced in it. The comparison of the newsgathering coöperation of the Associated Press with a combination of Armour, Morris, and Swift to monopolize the pig market has the odor of malice or stupidity about it. There is not the faintest trace of a parallel between the cases. The newspapers of America coöperate, not to control the publication of news, but to share in the expense of gathering and distributing. They have not combined to advance the price of newspapers, but to reduce it. The fact that the leading newspapers of Chicago (except the Evening Post) are sold at a loss on every copy is the best refutation of the stupid lie that they form a trust."

Chicago Great Western Changes

Effective Nov. 7, morning express for Dubuque, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, St. Joseph, and Kansas City will leave at 6:45 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and night express for same points at 10:30 p. m. daily. No change in Twin City and Southwestern Limited, leaving at 6:30 p. m. daily. Ticket office 115 Adams street.

GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN LOW MAYOR AND A TAMMANYITE.

HOBOKEN'S LOW ROOTER WORSTED IN A THREE-ROUND GO.

Joseph Kettel, a Real Estate Dealer, Resented the Chief Executive's Strictures on Tammany and the City's Executive Invited the Other to Battle—After a Furious Slugging Match the Van Wyck Admirer Carries Off All the Honors.

N. Y. Sun: Early in the evening of election day the Mayor was in the city hall talking over the election with several Aldermen and other officials when Kettel, who is an old acquaintance of Mayor Lane, came in.

"How are you betting on the election, Kettel?" asked Mayor Lane.

"Why, I can't see anything but Tammany," replied the real estate man.

"Can't, hey?" retorted Mayor Lane. "You can see my money on Low if you'll give me odds."

After some discussion, which waxed somewhat acrimonious, $60 of the Tammany money was put up against $25 of Low cash. Then the party adjourned to a saloon at Charles street and Clinton avenue to wait for the returns and drink each other's health. As the returns kept coming in, showing everything sliding in Tammany's direction, Kettel became jubilant.

By midnight there was no possible doubt of the result, and Mayor Lane, stung by the comments of the man who had just won his money, was getting into a bad humor.

"It ain't that I care about losing the money," he said angrily as he saw it paid over to Kettel; "but I hate to see such a rotten organization as Tammany get in."

"O, I don't know," observed the winner airily, as he pocketed the bills. "There are other organizations that are rotten."

"What do you mean by that?" demanded Mayor Lane, glaring.

"I mean the organization that's running Hoboken."

"You daren't say it."

"Don't you fool yourself. You're a worse Mayor than Tammany will ever give New York."

At this Mayor Lane, who is short and stocky [about the build of Senator Billy Mason], stood up on tiptoe and punched Kettel, who is six feet tall, under the chin. Back went Kettel's head.

"How d'you like that?" inquired the Mayor.

For answer Kettel made a rush, but was headed off by several bystanders.

"Leave go of me!" shouted Kettel. "I'll kill him. Let me at him."

"Let him come," said the Mayor, putting up his hands again. "I'll knock his Dutch head off. I ain't afraid of him."

"That'll do, gentlemen," called out the proprietor of the saloon, making appropriate gestures with a bung-starter. "I hope you gentlemen ain't going to make any disturbance here."

Quiet was restored, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Cotin and Nolan. Consultation with the two principals developed the fact that each pined for blood—in fact, that they couldn't do without it. This being the case, the voice of the entire assemblage was for war. Somebody suggested a rear room as a suitable arena, and the party, having obtained the consent of the saloonkeeper, adjourned thither with bottles of beer and chalk to mark out the ring. Seconds were chosen, and the referee, a man named Stebbins, took along the bar sponge to celebrate the finish properly. It was agreed that the contest should be to a finish and that the men should fight in or out of clinches with one hand, both hands, or both feet free. The betting favored Kettel on account of his superior size and reach.

Preliminaries—Mayor Lane entered the ring first, having removed his collar and rolled up his sleeves and trousers. He scowled ferociously at his opponent while that gentleman took off his waistcoat and requested his second not to sit on his watch. Each man waved his arms around to see if they were in working condition. When the referee called upon them to shake hands they shook their fists instead. As Mayor Lane was being dragged to his corner he signified his emotions by a scornful grunt, only to be countered with a sneering sniff. At the call of time both men advanced savagely.

Round 1—Mayor Lane rushed and smote the atmosphere about two feet in front of Kettel's nose, landing another blow six inches below the first. The concussion of the air seemed to disconcert Kettel, but he swiftly recovered and would undoubtedly have knocked the Mayor's head off if the neck under it had been a yard longer. Both clinched and did some savage work trying to tear each other's shirts off. At the breakaway Mayor Lane stamped violently upon Kettel's toe. "Ouch!" cried the injured one. "That's a foul."

"G'wan," said the referee. "There ain't no fouls in this."

Then the Mayor rushed, only to fall short again. His shortness of reach was against him, and odds of two to one were offered on Kettel. "I'll take that bet in tens," shouted the Mayor, only to get a bang in the eye that almost floored him. With a howl of rage he seized his opponent and ripped his shirt open from top to bottom.

"Time," yelled the referee.

"What's time?" shouted the Mayor's second.

"Half past 12," responded the referee. "Stop fighting until I order another round."

Both seconds ran into the ring and lugged their principals to the corners.

"I was just going to put him out," said the Mayor, confidently. "Never mind. I'll do it this time."

Round 2—This round teemed with beautiful foot work. Kettel opened cautiously with a few steps of the highland fling. Mayor Lane responded with some fancy toe dancing. Kettel then imitated Carmencita, and the Mayor did a skirtless skirt dance around the confines of the ring. Without sound or warning the two then rushed together with a terrific concussion, and the air was full of flying fists and the rub-a-dub of resounding thumps, while the spectators shrieked approval. It was evident that Mayor Lane was playing for his opponent's head, which was a mistake, as his short reach militated against him.

"Lam his solar plexus," shouted the Mayor's second. "Never mind his face. You could never spoil that mug."

So the Mayor changed his tactics, getting in several good body blows, while Kettel's punches seemed to be ineffective.

"That's the stuff! Poke his ribs! Sock 'em in," yelled the Mayor's adherents.

A moment later their spirits were dampened by seeing Kettel land a straight punch on the damaged eye of their man. For a time both men stood off and puffed breathlessly. The referee sat and drank beer until the crowd began to cry "Time," at which the fighters looked much relieved.

"That's so," said the referee. "It's a minute over time. The next round'll be shortened up one minute."

In the intermission Kettel's second tried to freshen him up by giving him a beer shampoo, to his great indignation, but when he tried to protest the second adjured him to keep quiet.

"Don't waste your wind talking. You'll need it all."

In the other corner Mayor Lane was taking his refreshment internally.

"Why didn't you lam his solar plexus?" demanded his second reproachfully. "That's the way to put him out."

"Solar plexus?" said the Mayor bitterly. "He ain't got any solar plexus, or if he has he must keep it in the back of his neck. That's the only place I haven't hit him."

"Go in and cave his trestle work in then," advised the other. "You can do it with those body punches of yours."

The referee called time and both men got up looking rather tired.

Round 3—Kettel rushed and got a stiff punch in the ribs that made him gurgle like the tuneful bullfrog on a warm summer evening. He retreated with the Mayor after him. Just as his Honor landed another threatening attack upon his trestle work Kettel banged the one good remaining eye of the city government and closed it. There was still fight left in Mayor Lane, however. Rushing blindly to the side of the ring, he made a terrific lunge at a vacant chair, knocking it clear off its feet, after which he fell upon the neck of a spectator and clawed his collar off.

"You're out," shouted the referee.

"You're a liar," cried the Mayor. "Where is he? I'll do him now."

The referee rushed over to the Mayor's second and handed him the sponge. The second proceeded to mop the Mayor's face with it.

"Waugh!" said the Mayor. "Take it away."

"Quit that," cried the disgusted referee. "Throw it up."

"Up where?" demanded the second.

"Up in the air, of course."

"It'll come down again," objected the second.

"That's no difference. Throw it up."

So the second slammed the sponge against the ceiling and the fight was over.

PLATT AND RAINES RUINATION.

The Press Denounce the Wrecker—"A Crime Against Good Government."

Philadelphia Press (Rep.): The Low forces were a majority. The Tracy forces were a minority. That truth was as plain last week as it is today. The Tracy vote substantially measures the Van Wyck majority. It ought to have been carried to Low, and the refusal to bow to this plain mandate marks a wrong to the Republicans and a crime against good government.

"GIVEN VICTORY TO CROKER."

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rep.): Platt, Tracy, and their followers have given to Croker and Tammany a victory which may have grave consequences in the not remote future. It is likely to give New York a much larger Democratic representation in the next Congress and to inspire the free silver Democrats in all parts of the country to more hopeful and energetic efforts in the national contest of 1900. Boss Croker cannot arrogate to himself all the credit for the defeat of the Citizens' movement in New York, or for all the evil consequences which may follow it. Boss Platt and General Tracy may well claim their right to share it with him.

"THE CRIME OF '97."

Mail and Express: Thus must it be recorded in the history of the Greater New York: The Crime of '97. A crime unparalleled in the record of municipal sacrifice. A crime which cries aloud, in the name of an outraged people, for punishment sure if not swift. A crime for which Thomas C. Platt must answer eventually at the bar of public opinion. Unless justice is a myth and retribution has lost its place in our vocabulary, it is not possible that so foul a wrong as is consummated in Tammany's triumph can go unrewarded by the chastisement of time.

WHAT THE RESULT MEANS.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.): It means the control of New York State in every closely contested battle, and it means that if the Democrats are in any sort of shape to make a hopeful fight for the Presidency in 1900 the electoral vote of that State will be cast for the Democratic candidate. Powerful as Tammany has been in the past, with Greater New York and its 600,000 votes, nearly one-half of the entire vote of the State, under its domination, the State can be swung by the municipal power of New York whenever an extreme emergency arises demanding extraordinary political effort. The Republicans gave this great power to Tammany by the folly of Platt, who controlled the New York Legislature and consolidated these boroughs into a great city, and the Republican gift to Tammany will ever come back to plague the Republican party of the Empire State.

THEY "SEE WHAT THEY FORESAW."

Hartford Courant (Rep.): Like the happy warrior in the poem, Thomas C. Platt and Benjamin F. Tracy see what they foresaw. Platt did not nominate Tracy to elect him. He nominated him to beat Low, derail the reform movement, help Tammany out, and maintain himself as sole proprietor and boss of the other business organization. Tracy never expected to be elected. To assume that he did would be to insult his intelligence. He has performed the work assigned him by Platt. We do not envy him his reflections.

PLATT'S PRESENT TO CROKER.

Boston Herald: The man chosen for Mayor was selected by Croker as a candidate for that office because of the absolute power that Croker was confident he held over him. Croker ran the risk of defeat rather than allow the nomination of a man who might be less subject to his will. He was emboldened to such action by the assurance he felt that Platt could be relied on to aid him in the election. His reliance upon Platt was not misplaced. Platt has given Croker this victory. Platt has betrayed his own party in so doing, and what is immeasurably more to be deplored, he has succeeded in preventing the success of honest government in the greatest city in the nation.

THINKS PLATT IS SATISFIED.

Boston Post: There seems to be no doubt that the Republicans helped to throw the election to Van Wyck. It is a victory for the bosses. We presume Platt is satisfied with the result.

A DISAPPOINTED NATION.

Baltimore American: The other cities of the country looked to New York for that leadership in municipal reform which would elevate and purify the government of cities all over the land. The disappointment is therefore not local, but is a misfortune of national proportions.

Springfield Republican: As it is, returning to its system of blackmail, of boss-licensed evil for private boss profit, of government by an irresponsible coterie of conspirators hidden in the precincts of the hall on Fourteenth street, the Greater New York presents a spectacle for the ridicule of all who doubt and decry republican institutions, and for the sad contemplation of all others.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

New York Tribune: The responsibility for Tammany's success rests upon those who made anti-Tammany union impossible by forcing General Tracy into the field and keeping him there against the will of the majority of the Republican party. The chief coparceners in that iniquitous marplotry were Thomas C. Platt and Lemuel Ely Quigg [and the fanatical Raines and his Sunday law]. The Republican party of this city, of this State, and of the nation will not soon forget the part they have played.

The first issue published to-day.

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***Literature** will also invite correspondence on and will itself deal with any literary subject of permanent or of current interest to the writing, publishing, or reading world.*

*The selection of Mr. H. D. TRAILL as editor of **Literature** finds its warrant in the broad critical faculty and masculine sanity of judgment which characterize that well-known writer.*

Mr. BARRETT WENDELL, Assistant Professor of English at Harvard College, will contribute a weekly letter upon topics of literary interest in America.

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EDWARD N. HOUGH, AGENT,
95 Adams-st., Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES—Office of Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, No. 230 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill., November [illegible], 1897.—SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible] Army, Purchasing Commissary.

A BUTTON HOOK For Link Cuff Buttons. [illegible]

Sanitary District of Chicago

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

[illegible]

Nov. 8th, 1897.

WEBER PIANOS

258-260 Wabash-av.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

"FORTUNE'S FOOTBALLS," BY G. B. BURGIN, IS HARD HIT.

Calls Forth Hostile Punts from the Critic, with a Tendency to Have Fun with Its Weaknesses—Mr. Altsheler's "A Soldier of Manhattan" Is a Passable Historical Romance—Mr. Croker's "Beyond the Pale" Is Chiefly Bad Brogue.

HE who draws No. 226 in that novelistic lottery known as Appleton's Town and Country Library will not find himself the proud possessor of a prize. He will find he has drawn a howling blank. "No. 226" stands for "Fortune's Footballs," the product of the pen of G. B. Burgin. The book is dedicated to Sir Henry Irving, a good actor, and worthy of a more valuable gift.

Nestor Vane is a bad man who has sunk so low that he rides an elephant in a circus. Prodding the beast too sharply it throws him through a plate glass window into a baker's shop. He is filled with repentance and broken glass. Esyth Blythe, the lovely heroine, pities his sad state and has him sent to her father's house. That father is Cranstone Blythe, successful playwriter and brandy drinker. Blythe sees in Vane a snake that he is warming. Nevertheless, he houses Vane, and uses him to copy his new play. Vane keeps Blythe soaked with liquor, makes him drink himself to death, and then levants. He takes with him the first two acts of Blythe's play, but not the last act, which Esyth has. He carries off also a short complete play.

Esyth has a lover, Peter Burrell. He had been studying to go into the diplomatic service. When her father dies he abandons his career so as to stay near Esyth. He enters the employ of Mr. Winterbottom P. Wragge of Four Corners, Canada, who talks as most persons born on this side of the ocean are made to talk by English writers. The Dominion Premier should drop a note to Mr. Chamberlain and protest against Mr. Burgin's libel. Wragge is a sharper, but Burrell gets the better of him, having learnt much business wisdom and also how to smoke while working for him.

Esyth is bent on getting hold of the play Vane stole and punishing that villain. She goes on the stage. Vane sells the manager the small two-part play he had stolen. Esyth acts in it. She and the piece are a great hit. Vane produces the other play, with a very bad last act of his own manufacture. Esyth explains the state of affairs to the manager and shows him the genuine third act. He proposes to her. She refuses him. That is right, for she loves another. The play is accepted. It is performed as Blythe wrote it. Esyth leads the alleged author, Vane, before the footlights, and then and there exposes his conduct. He retires discomfited, takes to drink, and becomes a tramp again. He happens to meet the elephant which introduced him to the Blythes. The revengeful beast remembers him and throws him through another window. His neck is broken and he fills a pauper's grave. Thus may all villains die and lie.

Esyth leaves the stage. She has unmasked Vane, and her mission there is ended. So Burrell naturally begs her to marry him. She refuses, stating that she is going "to join her sister lepers at Molo-Kai, there to pass her life in penitence and good works." Why so? Because she had been the cause of Vane's death and had, though the child of a Quaker mother, taken delight in her histrionic triumphs. Peter, who behaves very well through the entire book, except when struggling with his first cigar, says this Molo-Kai talk is all rubbish. Then Esyth falls into his arms, "weeping wildly" and exclaiming: "I want life—sunshine—happiness. We're too young to die. Let us be happy. I'm tired, tired. tired. Oh-h-h, so tired." "They passed onward, hand in hand." May they never reappear, nor Mr. Winterbottom P. Wragge, whose wife is named Samantha and is a hard-shell Baptist.

"A Soldier of Manhattan and His Adventures at Ticonderoga and Quebec," by Joseph A. Altsheler, is published as No. 225 of this same Town and Country Library of the Appletons. Considered solely as a story-teller Mr. Altsheler gives no promise of ever arriving at distinction, but that he will improve may well be argued from the fact that the present work is superior as a story to his other attempt at historical fiction, "The Sun of Saratoga."

The soldier of Manhattan is young Lieutenant Charteris, "of a very good family in the City of New York," who, although serving in the British army against the French, takes occasion to fall in love with a fair daughter of the enemy, Louise de St. Maur, to whom he says, after assisting in the capture of Quebec: "The France of the new world is at an end. You are my captive, and for life." This statement of the case, meeting with Louise's approval, ends the story to the satisfaction of the reader.

The book will be of historical value to the general reader, and to the youthful student of history, as the author has happily succeeded in presenting the forces that were at this period working for the revolution to come.

"Beyond the Pale," by B. M. Croker (Fenno), is an Irish story, in which the brogue of that dreadful variety so often heard in the mouths of our story-telling friends, who have either never heard the real thing, or, having heard it, have not bestowed upon it the study that its successful mastery requires.

Geraldine O'Bierne is the last descendant of a noble but now impoverished family, and at the age of 16 is engaged in training jumping horses for her disreputable, horse-trading stepfather. Denis Money, whose father has purchased the O'Bierne estates, loves Geraldine. Denis' father, who knows very little of his own ancestors, objects to the match, but gives his consent when he discovers that his great-grandfather was once a servant in the O'Bierne family, and that the old gentleman's name before he emigrated to England was Mooney.

The story can serve no useful purpose, and it is hard to conceive of its awakening interest, however mild.

Fresh Literary Notes.

The title of Captain Mahan's new volume is to be "The Interest of the United States in Sea Power—Present and Future."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just added to their Riverside Literature Series De Quincey's "Flight of a Tartar Tribe," edited by Professor Milton Haight Turk.

Some of the best chapters of Mark Twain's new book, "Following the Equator," form a feature of the November McClure's, with excellent illustrations by Frost and Newell.

Lamson, Wolffe & Co. announce a new novel by Lillian Hinman Shuey called "Don Luis' Wife," and a sociological sketch by Clara Sherwood Rollins, entitled "Theads of Life."

Admirers of James Whitcomb Riley will be glad to hear that the Scribners are about to issue a uniform ten-volume edition of his works. There will be a de luxe edition, limited to 200 copies, on Japan paper, to be sold by subscription at a fancy price.

Fleming H. Revell company announces for publication about Nov. 15 a new volume by Newell Dwight Hillis of Chicago, author of "A Man's Value to Society." This volume, "The Investment of Influence," is the complement to the author's earlier book, completing the theme as outlined in the preface of the former volume.

The publication of "The General Manager's Story; or, Old-Time Reminiscences of Railroading in the United States," which was announced for this month by the Macmillan company, has been postponed to allow for its serial publication in McClure's Magazine during the early months of next year. The author is Herbert E. Hamblen.

Lord Acton has at last set the wheels of his great undertaking, "The Cambridge Modern History," in motion. It will be published by the Cambridge University Press in twelve volumes, and will cover the period from the end of the middle ages to the present day. The first volume, dealing with the Renaissance, will probably appear in October, 1899, and in each succeeding year two volumes will be printed until the work is completed. Lord Acton's staff includes some of the strongest writers of the day.

Devil's Due.

"You condemns us tramps," said Meander McWalk; "but dere's one thing we must git credit fer."

"What's that?"

"You don't hear of us indulgin' in labor riots."—Philadelphia North American.

Mere Trifle.

Wheeler—"What's all this crowd about?"

Bystander—"Pedestrian just dropped dead."

Wheeler—"O, that all! I thought somebody had punctured a tire."—Philadelphia North American.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Brought to Times.

BY MARION E. PICKERING.

JERRY SANBORN wheeled his shining new tandem out of the woodshed and carefully propped it against the piazza railing. Then he strode across the yard, shading his eyes with both sunburned hands, and peered intently at a snug farmhouse nestling against the neighboring hill.

"Tilly's got home from Sandport. That's her pink gown a-flittin' in and out of the garden. Now, if I can only wheedle her into takin' a mornin' ride we'll see who's master of the situation. Two years now she's been puttin' me off in that bewitchin' way of her'n, and I'm tired of it. I hain't been spendin' my winter evenin's readin' up about Napoleon Bonaparte, and General Taylor, and all of them other determined fellers for nuthin'. I've been altogether too meachin'. It's high time I put my foot down and made Tilly come to reason, and I'm a-goin' to do it!"

Jerry set his jaws grimly, sprang astride the saddle, whirled rapidly down the road, and soon presented himself, cap in hand, at the door of the Morgan homestead. Tilly herself appeared promptly, her comely face alive with dimples, and her bright blue eyes dancing with mirth.

"Took a run over to show you this new machine o' mine," announced Jerry, with a sidewise wave of the hand.

"I saw you coming up the hill," responded Tilly, demurely. "You looked for all the world like a big, long-legged grasshopper"—with an irrepressible giggle.

"I only wish you darst try it a bit and see what an easy-runnin' concern it is," pursued Jerry, a sudden flush mantling his broad forehead and losing itself in his curly locks. "But, of course, 'twould be risky, considerin' you ain't used to it," he added, apologetically.

"Humph! There's never been a colt on the place that I couldn't bridle and ride, and 'tisn't likely I'm afraid of a new-fangled contrivance like that," replied Tilly loftily.

"Well, I s'pose you might try it, but I warn you it's dangerous business," hesitated Jerry. "You have to take in sail a bit," with a critical glance at her newly starched gingham. Tilly darted up-stairs, and soon apeared in a trim walking skirt, with a jaunty Tam O'Shanter pinned securely to her shining brown braids.

After a few preliminary failures she was securely seated, and the tandem glided smoothly along the shady country road. Tilly sat erect, firmly grasping the handle bars with her plump fingers, and thoroughly enjoyed the novel experience.

"Pshaw! This is as easy as riding old Roan to plow. Now I'm going home to finish my ironing."

"No, you're not, Tilly Morgan. You won't go home until you have given a plain answer to the question I have been askin', off and on, for two years or more," announced Jerry peremptorily, while his heart thumped heavily against his ribs, and the roar of the Atlantic seemed surging in his ears. "Steady, there!" as Tilly gave an indignant bounce that threatened to capsize the wheel.

"Jeremiah Sanborn, I'll never speak to you again! There's Uncle Moses, and Aunt Debby, and Dan out in their dooryard. I'll call for help as true as I live if you don't stop this minute," scolded Tilly.

"They can't catch up," replied Jerry coolly, gradually increasing speed.

Despite her valiant threat Tilly sailed by the open-mouthed trio with flaming cheeks and downcast eyes.

There was a long silence, while the tandem bowled merrily along. The perspiration streamed from Jerry's crimson forehead. The sun was mounting higher, the road was up grade, and Tilly was no lightweight.

"Jerry," she faltered at length, coaxingly, "please take me home."

"You know the condition. Reckon we'll reach Centreville by noon at the rate we're spinning," vouchsafed Jerry, uncompromisingly.

Another prolonged silence.

"Jerry!"

"Well?"

"What do you want me to say?"

"I want you to name the day when you will come and be mistress of the little home I've had ready and waitin' for you for a year and a half," said Jerry, sternly.

Tilly glanced about her uneasily. Far in the distance she could see the glittering church spires of Centreville.

"This is too ridiculous, Jerry."

"Well?"

"Will June 15 suit you?"

"Perfectly. Dismount and rest in the shade for a few minutes, and I will take you home at once."

Tilly meekly seated herself on a grassy rock beneath a huge oak and covertly watched Jerry from beneath her long lashes. He was apparently engrossed in flecking every possible grain of dust from the shining spokes of the tandem, but his eyes shone with a triumphant light.

The long run home was performed in dignified silence.

Tilly sprang lightly to her feet. "I think you're just as mean as you can be, Jerry Sanborn," she sobbed, as she flew into the house and slammed the door.

Safely inside, she hurried to the parlor and peeped through the blind. Jerry, with erect head and shoulders squared, was speeding down the hill, his long legs performing most extraordinary gyrations.

"My, wasn't he masterful, though! That's all I ever had against Jerry, he was too tame. If I said A he had to say B, and so on through the whole alphabet. Now I'll get dinner out of the way and begin hemming my table linen."

And with a song on her lips Tilly whisked on a fresh apron, vigorously stirring the fire, and darted down the cellar stairs after the potatoes.—Wheelman.

ROANOKE ISLAND'S NIMROD.

A Mighty Hunter of the Tar Heel State Who Has Slain Four Hundred Bears.

Raleigh News and Observer: Captain W. H. Basnight of Roanoke Island, who is on a visit to Raleigh, is the celebrated bear hunter of Dare County. He has helped to kill over 400 in his time.

"The season for hunting bears is near at hand," said the Captain, "and will be a good season. I judge from the berry crop. It is cut off back in the woods and there is plenty on the water. The bears will come out to get the gumberries, and then we will kill them and have fine sport. We ship the meat to Baltimore, after eating all we want, selling it at 12½ cents a pound; we sell the bear's skin for $20, and bear oil sells well."

"How do you kill the bears?" I asked.

"I have a big double-barrel muzzle-loading gun. I use that on account of shooting big lead. You cannot use such lead as I want out of a breech-loader."

"What is the biggest bear you ever killed?" I next asked the Captain.

"I can't tell you exactly. The largest I ever killed I could not weigh. I have killed bears weighing 500 pounds. They average perhaps something over 100 pounds."

"Are they hard to kill?" I asked.

"I have killed some which fell dead at the first shot. But if a bear gets fully mad before he is killed you can hardly kill him by shooting him all to pieces. I have been in some close places. I had a bear once grasp me around the shoulders, and if my brother had not shot and killed him the bear would have killed me. I have never been hurt except a little squeezing—and no man ought to mind a proper amount of hugging," said the Captain.

"Do you love the bear meat as food?"

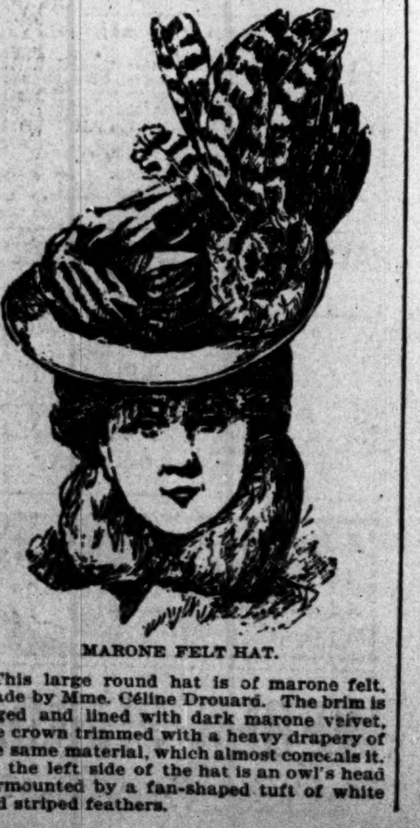
You ought to have seen the good Captain's mouth water and his eye brighten as visions of broiled bear meat came to his mind.

"Eat bear meat," he said. "Why, it is the best meat in the world. I can eat two or three messes of bear and feel strong enough to jump ten feet high."

Captain Basnight has charge of Durant's Island, which is owned by John E. Reyburn of Philadelphia, who comes down for hunting and fishing about twice a year. This island contains 4,250 acres, is fourteen miles around, and is located at the mouth of Alligator River.

"On the island," said the Captain, "we have 500 head of cattle, hogs, and sheep, fine poultry, and an abundance of wild game, including deer, swan, geese, and ducks and many varieties of smaller birds. We feed the wild fowl, and at times I have fed as many as 700 wild geese that come regularly to the camp to get their food."

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

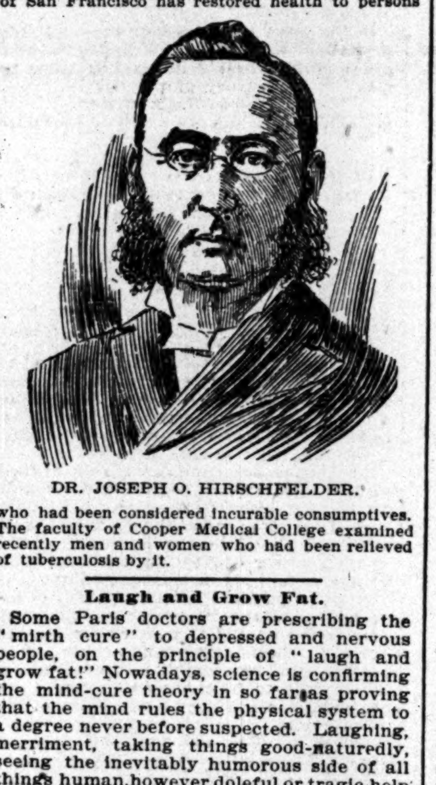


MARONE FELT HAT.

This large round hat is of marone felt, made by Mme. Céline Drouard. The brim is edged and lined with dark marone velvet, the crown trimmed with a heavy drapery of the same material, which almost conceals it. On the left side of the hat is an owl's head surmounted by a fan-shaped tuft of white and striped feathers.

DISCOVERS A CONSUMPTION CURE

The oxytuberculine prepared by Dr. Hirschfelder of San Francisco has restored health to persons



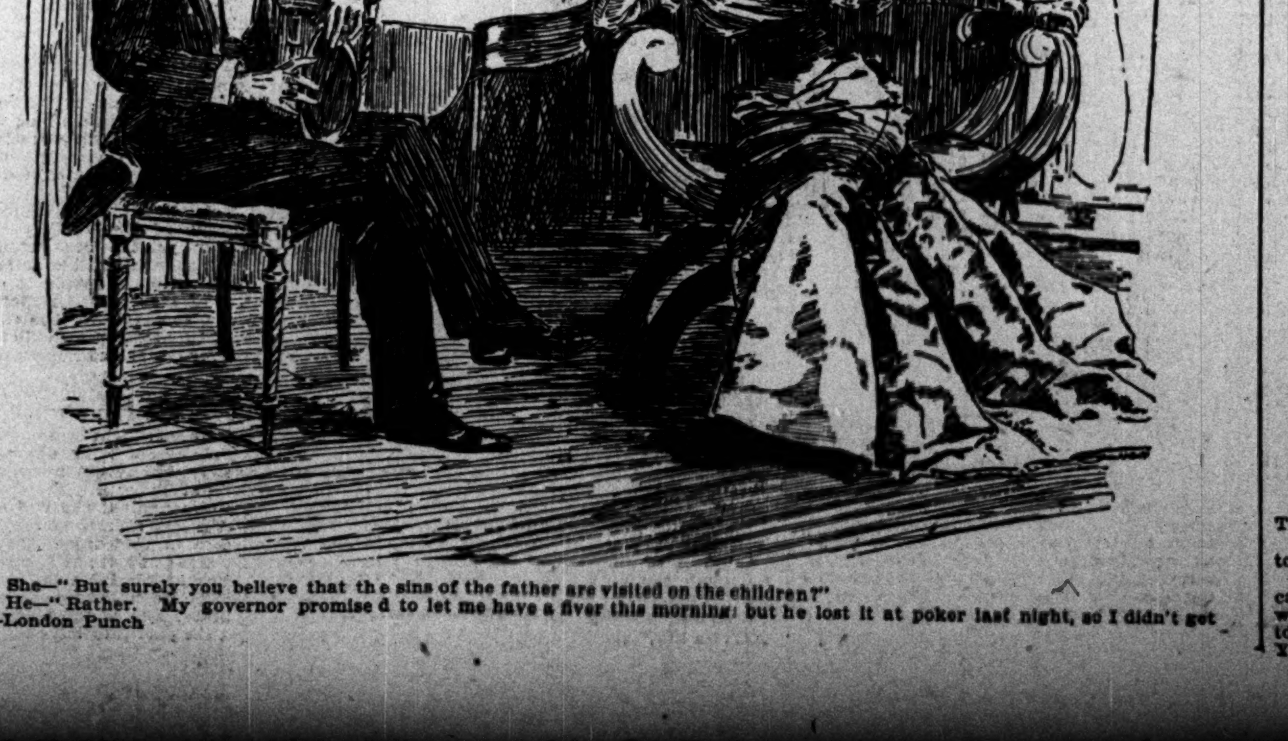
DR. JOSEPH O. HIRSCHFELDER.

who had been considered incurable consumptives. The faculty of Cooper Medical College examined recently men and women who had been relieved of tuberculosis by it.

Laugh and Grow Fat.

Some Paris doctors are prescribing the "mirth cure" to depressed and nervous people, on the principle of "laugh and grow fat!" Nowadays, science is confirming the mind-cure theory in so far as proving that the mind rules the physical system to a degree never before suspected. Laughing, merriment, taking things good-naturedly, seeing the inevitably humorous side of all things human, however doleful or tragic, help a man or woman to keep healthy, and to be as happy as circumstances will allow. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine," said a wise man of old, and also, "He that is of a merry heart has a continual feast." Cervantes writing his "Don Quixote," when in prison unjustly accused, found material to make countless readers laugh down the generations. He had in mind the sound Spanish proverb, "There is no evil that lasts a hundred years."—Mexican Herald.

VISITED ON HIM.



She—"But surely you believe that the sins of the father are visited on the children?"
He—"Rather. My governor promised to let me have a fiver this morning; but he lost it at poker last night, so I didn't get it!"—London Punch

IN GAY WORLD'S WHIRL.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO'S SOCIAL CALENDAR FOR THE CURRENT WEEK.

Charity Ball of the Drexel Circle—Dinners, Teas, and Luncheons—Lectures and Musicales—Card Parties and Dances—Receptions—Club Affairs—Weddings Solemnized and to Be Celebrated—Announcements for the More Remote Future.

Among the events on the social calendar for the current week are the following:

Today—The Drexel Circle, a ball at the Chicago Beach Hotel for the Chicago Charity Hospital and other charities. Mrs. E. B. Martin, a tea for Mrs. Frederick Sherwood of Ottawa, Ill.

Tomorrow—The Hyde Park club, a lecture on Japan by Mr. W. C. Nelson. Wedding of Miss Helena Kantrowitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kantrowitz, 641 West Taylor street, to Mr. William A. Stimming. Mrs. A. A. Sprague, 2710 Prairie avenue, a tea from 3 until 6 o'clock. Mrs. Edwin F. Bayley, 4634 Greenwood avenue, a tea for Miss Helen Bayley.

Wednesday—Mrs. L. W. Flershem, 285 Lake View avenue, an evening reception for her daughter, Miss Albertine Flershem. Wedding of Miss Edith Delafield, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Walter Delafield, 4333 Ellis avenue, to Mr. Philip Dean of New York at the Church of the Transfiguration. Wedding of Miss Ethel Randell Saunders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Saunders, 69 Laflin street, to Mr. Grant Ridgway at the home of the bride's parents. A concert at the Chicago Athletic association's clubhouse.

Thursday—Wedding of Mr. John V. Clarke of this city to Miss Bertha R. English of Columbus, O. The Progressive club, an informal dance at the Douglas club. A talk on Mme. de Staël by Mlle. Telard at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Vincent, 65 Bellevue place. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Kerfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Mason, and Miss Kerfoot, 127 Astor street, an evening reception. Wedding of Miss Adaline Hayes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hayes, 5417 Cottage Grove avenue, to Mr. Peter Wood of Washington, D. C., at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, 4445 Grand boulevard, a tea for Miss Helen Shepard.

Friday—Ellis Charity Circle, a progressive euchre party at the Chicago Beach Hotel for the benefit of the Old Ladies' Home and the Woman's Hospital.

Saturday—Mrs. George K. Shoenberger Miss Shoenberger, and Miss Sallie Shoenberger, 567 Division street, a tea to introduce Miss Sallie Shoenberger to society. Mrs. Charles Counselman, 5035 Greenwood avenue, a dance for Miss Counselman. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, 16 Walton place, a luncheon for Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth.

Th wedding of Miss Hannah Jessemine Hibbard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. William Hibbard, to Mr. Charles Henry Pratt of Denver, Colo., will take place at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 5031 Lake avenue.

Mrs. Frank M. Avery, 2123 Prairie avenue, will give a tea on Saturday, Nov. 27, to introduce her niece, Miss Margaret Avery.

Mrs. Charles C. Cummings, 670 La Salle avenue, will give a tea on Nov. 24 to introduce her daughter, Miss Marie Adele Cummings, to society.

Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women of the University of Chicago, Will resume her monthly receptions at Kelly Hall today from 3 to 6 p. m.

Mrs. C. Vallette Kasson, 148 Astor street, gave a tea on Saturday afternoon for her twin daughters, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Margaret Kasson. Those who assisted in receiving were:

Mrs. William Borden,
Mrs. A. C. McClurg,
Mrs. J. H. Walker,
Mrs. R. A. McArthur.

The twenty young women who also assisted and presided in the dining-room were:

Miss Marie Rogers,
Miss Bettibel Beebe,
Miss Albertine Flersheim,
Miss Ruda Kerfoot,
Miss Louise Coleman,
Miss Nannie Waller,
Miss Helen Raymond,
Miss Even,
Miss Ethel Richardson,
Miss Marguerite Preston,
Miss Edith Brooks,
Miss Goddard,
Miss McConnell,
Miss McMurray,
Miss Sallie Schoenberger,
Miss Taylor,
Miss Harriet Bryant.

Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. M. D. Hardin, and Miss McLaughlin, 97 Rush street, gave a reception on Saturday afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock for Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Mair. Mrs. Charles A. Mair will be "at home" on Wednesday at 538 North State street, and again on Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Mr. P. F. Collier gave a breakfast on Saturday at the Auditorium Annex for Miss Louise Mattocks. The other guests were:

Mrs. Gaylord,
The Misses Bonnell,
Miss Gaylord,
Mr. Chas. Page Bryan,
Mr. Dunn.

Mr. H. C. Bradsley and Mrs. Elenor Knowles of Effingham, Ill., were married on Monday evening, Nov. 1, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the Rev. Robert McIntyre, 4611 Ellis avenue, only a few intimate friends being present. A wedding supper was given at the home of Mrs. A. G. Leonard, 2501 Michigan avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Chalmers will spend the winter at the Virginia Hotel.

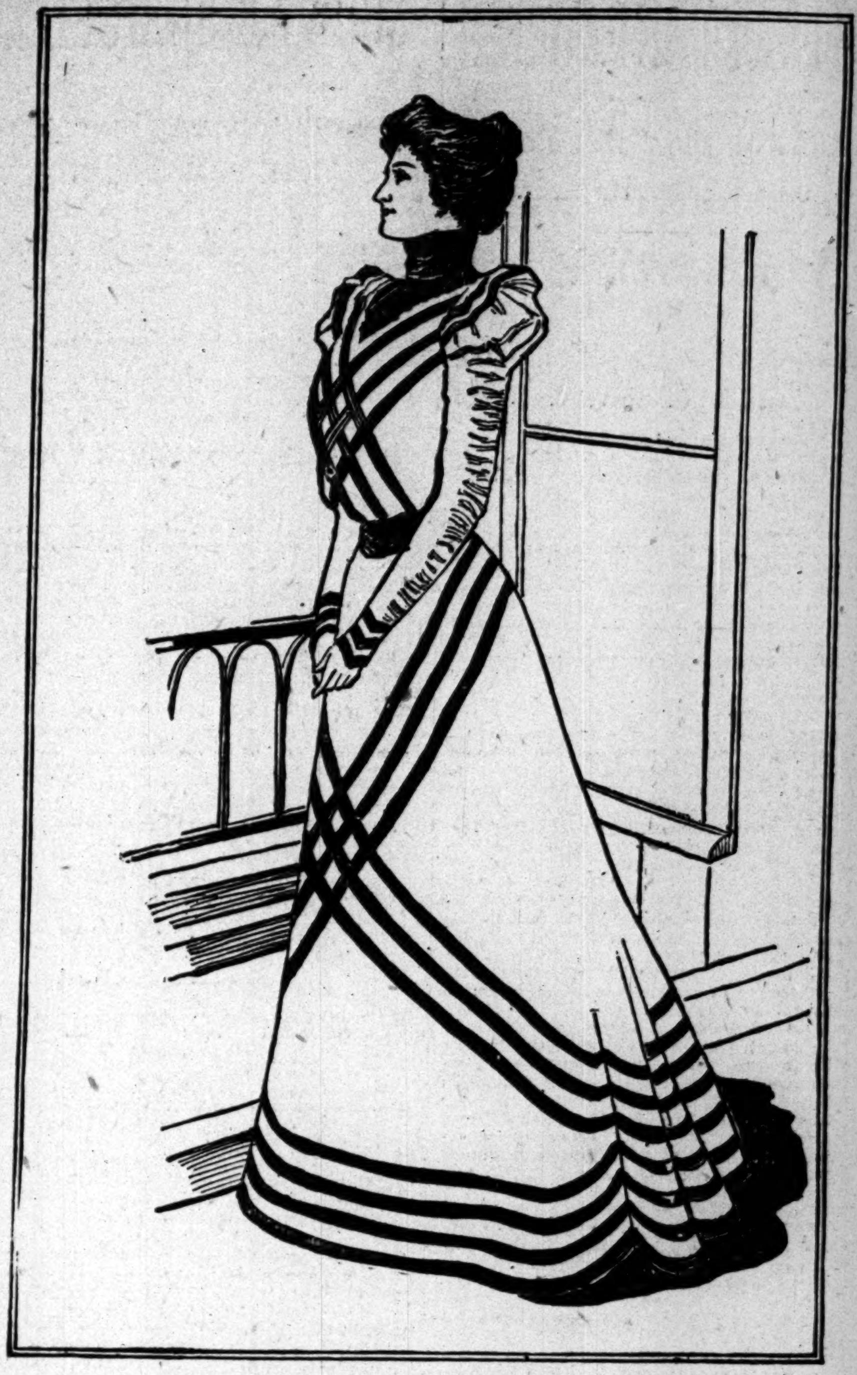
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Strobel have taken a house at 570 Division street.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dawes are at 73 Bellevue place.

Miss Wadsworth will arrive on Wednesday to be the guest of Mrs. David Briggs, 12 Ritchie place.

STREET GOWN IN BLUE.

A handsome winter street gown of deep blue broadcloth is thus described: The skirt and bodice are braided elaborately in fine black braid. A vest of orange yellow velvet has revers of pale yellow satin edged with mink and frilled with lace. Across the vest are straps of satin edged with mink. The sleeves are very pretty. They are set in fine tucks from two inches above the elbow to the shoulder, while square tabs of the braided cloth edged with a narrow band of yellow velvet and a band of mink form the shoulder cap. The skirt is finished with a band of mink around the bottom.

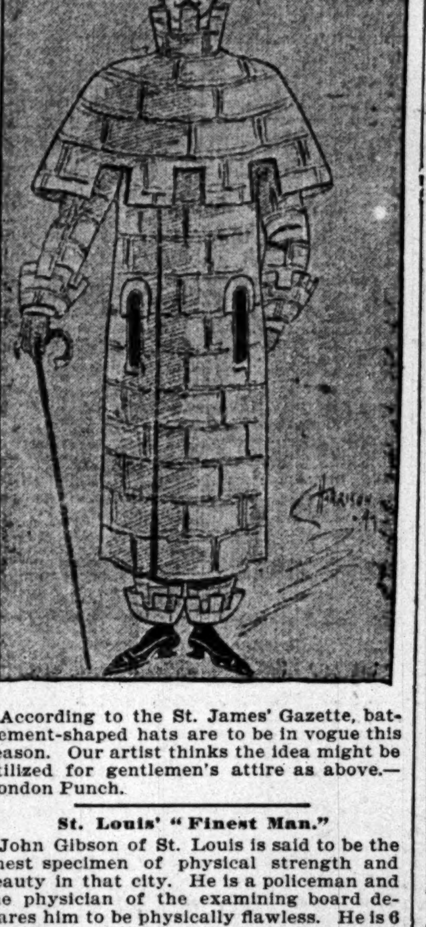


CASHMERE HOUSE GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

The satin finish cashmeres are extremely fashionable this season, and are made up in most graceful costumes. Velvet ribbon is often used for trimming, and is most effective against the light grays, réséda greens, and new shades of blue.

A gown that meets with general favor, and is peculiarly suitable for home wear, is the model shown in our fashion cut, which has the waist made with a small, perfect-fitting yoke of black velvet and a high collar also of velvet. Directions for cutting the skirt, waist, and sleeves are given in the tissue paper patterns sold by Harper's Bazar, where this costume appears. The blouse front, which hangs over the belt, is trimmed with crossed bands of black velvet ribbon, while the sleeves, which are tight-fitting, have ruffles at the top and a flaring point at the wrist. On the skirt is the same arrangement of black velvet ribbon, forming a regular design. The skirt is cut to train slightly, and is larger on the hips and in front than a walking skirt is now made. This gown can be made in other materials, such as silk, poplin, or bengaline, but looks best in cashmere, and if an inexpensive quality of silk is used the costume will come within the means of most women and still be a gown in the very latest mode.

A SUGGESTION.



According to the St. James' Gazette, battlement-shaped hats are to be in vogue this season. Our artist thinks the idea might be utilized for gentlemen's attire as above.—London Punch.

St. Louis' "Finest Man."

John Gibson of St. Louis is said to be the finest specimen of physical strength and beauty in that city. He is a policeman and the physician of the examining board declares him to be physically flawless. He is 6 feet 6 inches in height and weighs 255 pounds. His arm outstretched measures 2 feet 7½ inches, the biceps 15½ inches. His hand is 8½ inches in length from the wrist, and his wrist measures 10 inches. He is 26 years old. He wears a 7⅝ hat and in lifting on a scale several years ago raised the point to 1,500 pounds.

IT IS A GREAT INDUSTRY.

Ax Handles and the Handles Used in Adzes, Picks, Sledges, Hatchets, and Hammers.

Many manufacturing establishments producing articles of wood are, for greater economy of production, located within easy reach of the forests from which they draw their material, and often when the natural supplies have been exhausted the factories are moved into proximity with fresh forests. This has been the case, for instance, with the factories producing ax, adze, pick, sledge, hatchet, and hammer handles. There are such factories in other parts of the country, but the four or five largest are now all located in Kentucky and Tennessee. One of these was originally in Connecticut. It moved thence to Maryland and thence to Kentucky, where it now is.

For the handles of such implements as shovels, rakes, and forks, ash will do, but for tools like axes and hammers, with which blows are struck, the handles must be of wood that is tough and elastic. The best woods for these uses are hickory and oak. A very great majority of the handles used in these tools are of hickory. North America is the only subdivision of the earth in which hickory is found. There is good hickory in Canada, but they do not make there all the handles they use. They import many from the United States.

There are Maine lumbermen who prefer an oak ax handle. Some of the ax handles used in Maine are whittled out by hand. Oak takes up less moisture than hickory and is not so cold to the touch in winter. A good oak handle is something certainly worth having.

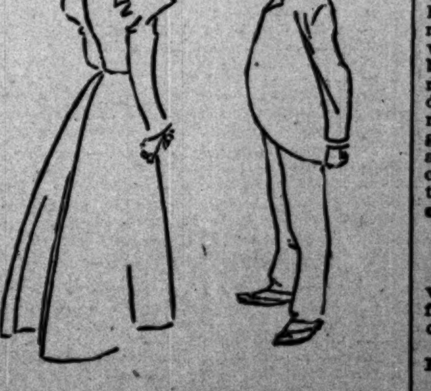
Stout as hickory is, if handles made of it are stored away and kept too long they are liable to be attacked by a worm that makes powder holes in the wood. A part of the wood that the worms do not attack is the heart; but this is the part least desirable in a handle. The injury thus done could be covered by painting the handles, but that would cost too much.

Formerly the hickory trees used in making these handles were chopped down; now they are sawed down, so as not to waste any of the wood in chips. The tree is then cut into lengths and properly seasoned. The logs are then split into the pieces from which the handles are to be made. These pieces are called bolts. The bolts are sawed approximately to the shape of the handle to be finally made, and in this shape they are handle blocks. The handle block is turned to the shape of the handle in an irregular lathe, and it is then finished and polished.

It might be supposed that an ax handle was just an ax handle; but besides the familiar ax so commonly used there are various other kinds—ice axes, for example, and ice axes themselves are further divided into various styles. There are various kinds of hatchets—lathers' hatchets, hunters' hatchets, and so on. Of hatchet handles alone there are many sizes and styles. For these various tools—ax, adze, pick, sledge, hatchet, and hammer—there are made, taking them altogether, handles in hundreds of different sizes and styles, to suit not only different tools but different markets. The catalogue of one big concern engaged exclusively in the manufacture of such handles, and of hickory only, is a book of several hundred pages, with hundreds of illustrations, and printed in English, German, and Spanish.

A great many American handles of this kind are exported, and they go pretty much everywhere all over the world.

Preparing a Cinch.



Mabel—"How do you say yes in French, Tom?"

Brother Tom—"'Oui.' Why do you want to know?"

Mabel—"The Comte de Brie is coming to call this evening, and he might propose without my knowing it. I'll just say 'oui' to everything he says in French."—New York Evening World.

IS IT AN ACT OF VISION?

MGR. MERIE'S INTERESTING VIEWS ON TELEPATHY.

He Quotes from St. Thomas and Says the Soul, Under Certain Conditions, Has Power to Leave the Body—Clairvoyance Implies More Clearness and Precision in Knowledge of Distant Events and of Deductions Which May Be Conjectured.

A very interesting discussion in regard to telepathy took place at the last meeting of the Society of Psychical Sciences, in Paris. Mgr. Merie was the principal speaker, the subject chosen by him being clairvoyance. Referring to certain theories of Dr. Andolent Mgr. Merie said: "Presentiments are phenomena of sensibility. They affect the nerves and the imagination; they are irregular and troublesome; they are a foreboding which arouses attention and excites to thought.

"Clairvoyance is an art of vision. It belongs to a higher faculty; it implies more clearness and precision in the knowledge of distant events and of the deductions which may be conjectured from present events.

"Telepathy embraces at one and the same time the phenomena of presentiments and clairvoyance; it gives us a view of the phenomena distant in space and time. That we have some perfectly authentic facts in regard to telepathy cannot be doubted. Our personal experience, the experience of our friends, the observations reported by M. Richt and by the British Society of Psychical Research are so complete as to allow of no doubt on the subject. And these phenomena are the result neither of a fortuitous coincidence nor of chance. Yet do we understand how to use our knowledge in a rational manner? I do not think so."

St. Thomas' Views.

Mgr. Merie then quoted in support of his views a little known and very curious paragraph from one of St. Thomas' works on the subject. According to St. Thomas, the soul is placed between time and eternity, between the pure spirits and the human beings. Furthermore, under the influence of certain physical causes, the soul has the faculty of departing from the body and from this temporal life, and on such occasions it wings its way to the land of pure spirits and eternity. Finally, St. Thomas claims that by this movement the soul enters into intellectual relations with the superior spirits and thus acquires a certain knowledge of the future.

"I believe," said Mgr. Merie, in conclusion, "that a reasonable explanation of all these marvelous facts may be found in a certain peculiar modification of the ether, as well as in the fact that the nervous system and the imagination, which are so closely united to the cerebral domain, undergo an exceptional change at such periods."

An Infant Seer.

Commenting on Mgr. Merie's hypothesis, Canon Brettis told the following story, the truth of which he guaranteed: On the evening before the great fire in the Rue Jean-Goujon a 3-year-old child heard its mother say she would go next day to the Bazar de la Charité, and straightway it burst out crying, and for a long time refused to be comforted. Next morning the mother happened to say in the child's presence, "We will go to the Bazar de la Charité this afternoon," and again the infant burst out crying, and cried so long that the mother wondered what could be the matter. Finally the little one became calm, and the mother dressed it and took it to the bazar. But no sooner had they left the house than the child became almost unmanageable, and along the entire way it never ceased from crying. At last they reached the bazar, and the mother naturally thought that the novelty of the scene would attract the child and that the tears would soon give place to smiles. But she was mistaken, for, instead of growing calmer, the child grew worse, and the result was that the mother had to leave the building and go home. It was well she did so, for a few minutes after she had gone the awful fire burst forth.

CHARACTER TOLD BY TRESSES.

It Might Prove a Hairbreadth Escape for Some of Us to Be Read.

That there is a physiological connection between the hair of the head and the temperament of the individual is no new idea, says the Lady. Among many ancient nations, indeed, the condition and quality of the hair were regarded as infallible signs of one's nature, and if those signs were unsatisfactory the person's locks had to be in some way altered for the better. It was probably this notion as much as any other that caused the introduction at a very early date of wigs and false hair.

Some physiological traditions connected with the hair are revealed in a work known as "The Secrets of Beauty," which was published in Paris in the year 1862. For instance, we learn that "fine, silky, and supple hair" is the mark of a "delicate and sensitive temperament." Again, hair that is "curly and crisp" without artificial persuasion betrays a "dangerous cleverness," a "brilliant rashness," which may be trusted to lead to trouble nine times out of ten. Further, white hair—presumably when it is premature—is the sure sign of "a lymphatic and indolent constitution." Not one whit better is "harsh upright hair," which shows a "reticent and sour spirit." Perhaps, however, the worst sort of all is "flat, clinging, straight hair," denoting a "melancholy character."

Wealth Not a Menace.

In the current number of the Illustrated American Congressman De Armond of Missouri has an article in which he undertakes to show that there is something radically wrong with our government, because a "few thousand persons possess more than half of all the wealth of a mighty nation of 70,000,000 of people."

Careful observers who have given this question of great fortunes in this country very candid consideration have reached the conclusion that they do not indicate anything radically wrong with our government or that they threaten the destruction of the republic. As a matter of fact, if what Carroll D. Wright, the chief of the Labor bureau, says is correct, the rich are not growing richer and the poor poorer in this country. While the number of rich men is much greater than it was a half-century ago and the number of great fortunes is very much larger, the material condition of poor people has improved very much within that time. The average of the wages of laborers is higher and skilled workmen are better paid. According to Mr. Wright the betterment in the material condition of the masses has about kept abreast of the increase in the fortunes of the rich.

In only two or three families is wealth held together and permitted to accumulate from generation to generation. Mr. Pullman's wealth is given to his wife and children, and the most of it may pass into other hands within the life of another generation. Very few of the great fortunes which exist today will be held together very long after the death of the present possessors of them. Most of the great fortunes which are regarded by Congressman De Armond and the men of his way of thinking as a menace to the republic have been accumulated by those who now possess them, and they will be broken up and spent probably within a reasonable time after their possessors are dead. Surely there is no danger to the republic to be apprehended as long as great fortunes are scattered about as fast as they are accumulated and the material condition of the thrifty poor becomes better in proportion as the wealth of the country increases.—Savannah News.

Only to Preach.

A minister who used to preach in Somerville had a little boy. A few days before his father left the city to go to his new parish one of his neighbors said to the little boy:

"So your father is going to work in New Bedford, is he?"

The little boy looked up wonderingly.

"O, no," he said. "Only preach."—Somerville Journal.

Beer with Art.

Bavarian iconoclasts have torn down the old Hofbrauhaus beer room in Munich and put up in its place a large hall, adorned with historical paintings, where the beer is served as in other places.

GEORGE IS HIS TOPIC

Dr. Hirsch Preaches on Work of the Single-Tax Leader.

HIS SERVICE TO MANKIND

Poverty Viewed as a Problem in Social Adjustment.

PLACE IN DOMAIN OF ETHICS.

Consideration of His Diagnosis and Remedy Offered.

EVIL OF SPECULATION IN LAND.

Dr. E. G. Hirsch took "Henry George" for the topic of his discourse yesterday before the Sinai congregation, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. In part he said:

"Ahab accuses Elijah of 'troubling Israel.' The man who proclaims the unsatisfactory condition which despots would maintain unchanged is certain of the displeasure of those whose legitimacy he questions. Of this noble prophetic band Henry George was one. In assigning him a place among the immortals, the efficacy of the remedy which he proposed is of secondary importance. To have pressed home to this generation in a most forceful way the problem of poverty is his signal service to mankind.

"The creed that prevailing conditions are reasonable and just is a very comfortable one to entertain for the few—comparatively speaking—who are their happy beneficiaries. These have for the grave perplexity of poverty but one explanation, that it always is self-caused, that vice and indolence and incompetence are its prolific parents. Who would deny that in many cases the disease is so generated? But is it in all?

Problem in Social Adjustment.

"Henry George, in his quiet, methodical, argumentative reasoning, has awakened the modern conscience to the recognition that poverty is essentially not a problem in individual character, but one in social adjustment. The elements of individual dispositions duly weighed and eliminated, a vast residuum of wretchedness remains which cannot be accounted for by the favorite formula of intemperance, wickedness, and weakness.

"Henry George also showed that the usual insistence on comparative progress does not touch the roots of the matter. The poor of today are more comfortable than were the kings of a thousand years ago; but they are the poor of today. They feel their poverty all the more in consequence of the advantages with which modern civilization stimulates their mental growth. Comparative comfort is immaterial to the issue, not so the comparative opportunity to every man to develop and round out to the full his humanity. In other words, the social question belongs to the domain of ethics. That economics is a province in the wide domain of ethics, that the ultimate tests of its propositions are righteousness and justice, Henry George had fully understood. He was one of the first to proclaim this conception to the English speaking people.

Diagnosis and Remedy.

"What about his diagnosis and therapeutics?

"Certain it is orthodox believers in the Bible as God given cannot well deny the remedy he proposes is of one kind with the principles laid down in historical legislation. Certain it is that through the old prophetic announcements runs a wild passion for land. The Messianic fulfillment is painted as a time when each man shall sit under his own figtree and vinetree. And orthodox Judaism clothes its prediction of future bliss in the words, 'all Israel shall share in the glory of world-to- be and will inherit land.'

"Again, those who do not accept biblical precepts as divinely promulgated must, upon a little reflection, concede that property in land is peculiar, altogether different from all other forms of property. Land is not created by man. Its 'value' is influenced by increase or decrease in the number of human beings who require it, while its own area can neither be increased nor decreased. Again, tracing titles to original grants, we cannot escape the conclusion that the original owner had no other claim to it but that conferred by occupation, and that in the transfer from one occupant to another violence and robbery have not been infrequent methods, 'formalities not moralities,' as Mark Twain recently put it.

Evil of Speculation.

"Speculation in land has undoubtedly been the prolific source of untold misery, both individual and social. The actual tiller of the soil, the actual occupant of the house erected by himself on the lot, has, indeed, morally superior claims to ownership of the land over him who fences in a tract and shuts out all others who would use it, in order to get his price therefor. But the law of historic development has removed the matter from the domain of academic speculation. We can only slowly undo what the centuries have forced upon us. The innocent buyers and owners of land cannot in justice now be asked to lose their 'investments without compensation. But that George has pointed out the direction which we shall follow is my honest conviction.

"He fell a valiant soldier in a noble battle for the redemption of American communal life from the grasp of vampires. America owes to his memory not merely a laurel wreath, but the determination to wrest our cities from the clutches of vile corrution."

GEORGE AS A TYPE AND HERO.

Dr. L. A. Crandall Preaches on the Man and the Fight Against Political Corruption.

Dr. L. A. Crandall preached last evening at Memorial Baptist Church, Oakwood boulevard, on "Henry George and the Fight Against Political Corruption," saying in part:

"Henry George died like a hero. When told by his physician that to enter the contest for the Mayoralty of Greater New York might mean his death, he calmly accepted the risk and began his memorable battle against political corruption. In the heat of the fight death claimed him, but not until his splendid bravery had heartened every man who hates dishonesty and desires the purification of politics.

"With Henry George as a political economist we have nothing to do tonight. Men have called him Socialist, Anarchist, demagogue. That he was none of these all intelligent men know. Whatever we may believe concerning his economic theories, we must admire his dauntless courage and absolute honesty. He stands, in an important respect, as the type of a man sorely needed in public life. He not only hated corruption but he fought it. We have multitudes of men who desire the ideal of excellence in political life. The trouble is that with so large a number desire never develops into personal effort. 'Things ought to be better, we trust that they will be better'—having gone thus far we stop.

"Mr. Lecky has pointed out the appalling fact that the masses of the American people seem to be indifferent to the terrible corruption in political life. The indictment is all too true. Men discuss the evidences of corruption in Legislatures or Common Council or Chief Executive of the State, heave a sigh that things are as they are, and then seem practically to say that nothing can be done. Men who have borne good names for honesty are elected to office and disappoint their supporters by joining the ranks of those who are 'not in politics for their health.' By subtle methods great corporations secure a hold upon men who took office with no thought of betraying their constituents. Influences that are simply tremendous are brought to bear upon those who make and execute our laws in order to induce them to support men and measures unworthy of support.

"If Christianity applies anywhere, it applies just here. The Christian citizen owes it to his Lord, as well as to his country, to be an active and persistent enemy to political corruption. If he is to accomplish anything he must fight. Pious platitudes never overthrew a political rascal yet. What this country needs is that by vote and voice, by day and night, this year and every year, honest men should wage unrelenting warfare against corrupt men and iniquitious measures."

TORREY ON FALSE TEACHERS.

Takes "Ministers Who Are Doing the Devil's Work" for the Topic at Moody's Church.

"Ministers Who Are Doing the Devil's Work" was the subject on which the Rev. R. A. Torrey preached at the Chicago Avenue (Moody's) Church. Among other things he said:

"Tonight I am going to emphasize Paul's warning, and expose some of the devil's servants in Christ's pulpits.

"The first class of ministers who are doing the devil's work are those professed ministers of Christ who are undermining faith in the Bible as the word of God. The devil began his work in Eden by undermining faith in God's word. His most effective and acceptable servants from that day to this have been those who have engaged in the same work. Undermine faith in the Bible and you undermine character, you undermine joy and peace, you undermine society.

"A second class of ministers who are doing the devil's work are those who are holding out false hopes to men. Of course I do not believe that these men are deliberately and intentionally misleading men. But they are careless. They do not realize their responsibility. They do not realize that by holding out to a man a hope that has no sure foundation in the word of God they may send that man down to eternal perdition. Those preachers catch up a thought that seems to them plausible and attractive, and without thinking it through, without comparing it carefully with the teachings of this book, they give it out. It proves to be a false hope, and men are snared and sent to hell.

"A third class of ministers who are doing the devil's work are those who know the truth, but shrink from declaring the whole counsel of God because it is not popular. For example, they believe in hell, but they say nothing about it. They meet their congregation on Sunday after Sunday and give them beautiful essays and able orations about politics and art and literature and ethics. They amuse them and lull them to sleep and send them to hell.

"The fourth class of ministers who are doing the devil's work are those who preach the truth, but so dull its edge with elegant diction and obscure it by 'a golden haze of words' that it leaves no impression on the heart, and fails to lead men to forsake sin and accept Christ."

PUTS THE KNIFE INTO TAMMANY

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry Calls the Hall's Triumph a Disgrace to the Nation.

"On the Triumph of Tammany" was the subject of Dr. J. Q. A. Henry's prelude to his evening sermon on "Religious Shams" at the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church. He said in part:

"Where by no means a disappointment to the intelligent citizen, it is nevertheless a disgrace to the nation that the political organization known as Tammany should come back into power. The recent triumph of Tammany is a victory for political organizations as against popular but uncrystallized public sentiment. It will also serve as a severe setback to popular and independent political movements. It is a growing conviction that apart from party organization it will be difficult to purify municipal government.

"The victory of Tammany also affords a caustic comment on carrying national politics into municipal affairs. Intelligent people everywhere will hold the Republican party responsible for the triumph of Tammany. It is the victory of the vilest organization in the land. It represents the solidarity of sin in its blackest aspects. As a political organization, Tammany stands as the concrete embodiment of blackmail, bribery, lawlessness, liquor, lust, gambling, Sabbath desecration, un-Americanism, and the utmost degredation of all that belongs to the development and beauty of life. It means the triumph of Jesuitism and the enthronement of Romanism in New York.

"Let it be said with disgrace and to our shame that Chicago, through a political organization scarcely less perfidious, assisted in the achievement of a victory so full of evil portent for the city and for the nation. It is nothing short of a scandal that our chief city should be subject to the dictatorship of men like Croker and his crowd. Tammany Hall has been the chief crime hatchery of the nation. It is a vile hole, where ugly creatures live and breed year after year. Instead of signaling the victory of Tammany with red fire it should have been signaled by hell fire."

ON "CHICAGO AND PENTECOST."

Dr. W. M. Lawrence Defends the City and Its Religious Work and Describes Conditions.

Dr. W. M. Lawrence preached yesterday on "Chicago and Pentecost" at the Second Baptist Church, Monroe and Morgan streets. In part he said:

"Hysterics in the pulpit and panic in the pews now seems to be the danger in religious circles. That this is the case particularly in Chicago, that the city is bad, the churches are bad, the papers particularly are bad, the merchants are bad—everything is bad, themselves included—seems to be the cry of these doleful brethren.

"I believe we have here all the glorious conditions present on the day of Pentecost, and that we can have as great blessings as the apostles had. We have here people from every tongue and nation, as did they; we have foreign missions at home, right by our door. We have the same word for all. We have today the same holy spirit, who lives to bless the word as he blessed on the day of Pentecost. It is a holy life through the holy spirit that will bless the people as they were blessed then. There is the same command to be given—viz.: Repent.

"I am tired of hearing Chicago and its religious work abused by any one. No city responds more heartily when the conditions of the pentecostal day are remembered and observed."

REV. F. STAFF ON "GHOSTS."

Pastor of the Forestville Congregational Church Gives Reasons for Popular Credulity.

The Rev. F. Staff of the Forestville Congregational Church, in his sermon on "Ghosts," spoke in part as follows:

"The popular belief in ghosts dies hard. Reasons for belief in ghosts are manifold. There are, first, dreams. Then there is, secondly, man's natural belief in immortality. How a people believing in immortality, but ignorant of its conditions, come to believe in the appearance of ghosts it is easy to understand. Another reason for belief in ghosts is conscience. A fourth reason is man's native sense of justice.

"In southern Sweden the will-o'-the-wisp is explained to be the ghosts of men who have stolen land by removing old landmarks, condemned to wander as intangible lights where the boundary lines ought to have been. Stolen riches, hidden on land or sea, are watched over by the spirits of the robbers till some brave man restores them to rightful uses.

"God's ways are not our ways. Strange are his methods of educating humanity. In this process even the follies and superstitions of men are turned to a good purpose. Man learns the truth by making mistakes."

Talmage on Pullman's Sons.

The Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached at the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church yesterday on "Rich Men's Sons—The Disinheriting of the Pullmans." He said: "A big bank account will not make a man. Give your boy the same chance that you have had. Throw him overboard."

Fac-Simile Signature Chas.H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
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When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

SHOW A BROAD CREED

Liberal Ministers Start a Series of Meetings.

FOUR MAKE ADDRESSES.

Rev. T. B. Gregory Declares He Is His Own Pope.

BELIEVES IN EARTHLY HOME

A series of independent religious services to be conducted by the liberal ministers of Chicago at the People's Institute, Leavitt and Van Buren streets, was begun yesterday at 4 p. m. Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, the Rev. R. A. White, pastor of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church; the Rev. T. B. Gregory, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer; and the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, pastor of All Souls' Church, made brief addresses.

In addition to the Sunday services, free lectures are to be delivered on Thursday evenings in the recital hall of the People's Institute, when civic problems will be discussed from the Christian point of view by the liberal ministers and their associates.

At least four Sunday meetings will be held and if they appear to be appreciated these services will be permanently established.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who has been selected to speak next Sunday afternoon, announced that his subject would be "A Sunday in Rome."

Musical Program Rendered.

A musical program was rendered by the Choral union—Clement B. Shaw, director; Mrs. N. C. Safford, soprano; S. D. Ebersole, tenor; Miss E. Fannie Cole, pianist, and Miss Belle Tillyer, organist. The dominant idea of the independent services will be that it is the short and varied program that is demanded.

The Rev. R. A. White made a brief address explaining the plans of the liberal ministers. He was followed by the Rev. T. B. Gregory, who spoke on the "Social Side of Religion."

"I do not see what there would be left for any one else to say if I should exhaust my topic. There isn't any side to religion except the social side," was the way Mr. Gregory began. "Religion is for man. Man is society. Religion is not for God. He doesn't need it. We cannot add to nor detract from the glory of God. It is older than the human race.

Is His Own Pope.

"I speak as I see things with my own eyes. I have no other. The Pope may be infallible. He is not infallible for me. I am my own Pope. You must each of you be your own Pope.

"If you have any religion, use it here and now, week days as well as Sundays. The old hymn, 'I'm but a stranger here below; heaven is my home,' is false in my view. Heaven is not our home. Just now Chicago is our home. I believe in the heavenly home, but I also believe equally in the earthly home.

"While the preachers have been talking about the mansions in the skies, the monopolists have been grabbing up the choice spots of the earth. The great struggle of the people of God in the next twenty-five years will be getting back the earth which belongs to them.

"Christ was not a theologian. The orthodox theologians crucified him. We need the spirit of Christ, the love of Christ—not the creed of Christ, for he had none."

Religion Is Life.

"Religion is life—life made sacred," declared Dr. Thomas, speaking of the "Personal Side of Religion." "Besides the institutional side of religion there is the personal, conscious relation of the soul to God and to humanity. You may think you have had no personal religious experience. In this century and this land you cannot escape it. It may be you have only heard of the Christian religion; that you have only read a few chapters of the Bible. That is so much. You cannot put religion out of your lives.

"If religion meant no more than the authorship of Job or Genesis I would not have spent forty years in the pulpit. I would quit the pulpit of the People's Church very quickly. Religion is the most personal and real thing in the world."

Civic Side of Religion.

"Civic Side of Religion" was emphasized by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

"It matters not what form of prayer you use if you only vote religiously, if you only feel your responsibility before God and man for good government. He would seek for evidences of the continued religious activity of religion, not in the work of the churches as churches, but in the hospitals, asylums, and educational institutions which the Christian spirit has scattered over the country. These show that man is still striving for the ideal. Individual salvation is a thing of the past. You cannot leave the hindmost in the care of the devil. The daintiest woman on the boulevard is linked by invisible chains to the social outcast of the slums. We can now speak of the communal quality of religion.

"Political economy is giving way to sociology, and its students are laying the foundations for new enthusiasms.

"Not temples but great libraries, auditoriums for the people are now voicing the religion of the architects."

Appleton Guilty of Murder.

Tuscola, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The jury in the Appleton murder case, after having been out eight hours, returned a verdict of guilty at 6 o'clock this morning, fixing the penalty at twenty-five years in the penitentiary. The attorneys for the defendant tomorrow will give notice of appeal to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The indictment appears to have contained a flaw, Appleton having been charged with the murder of Winfield Scott Swarts, alias Scott Denune, whereas his real name was Winfield Scott Denune, alias Scott Swarts.

IN MEMORY OF LOVEJOY.

REV. SIDNEY STRONG, OAK PARK, PREACHES ON ALTON MARTYR.

Declares His Death at the Hands of a Mob Was Second Only to That of John Brown in Firing the North—Fixed Many Leading Men in Anti-Slavery Ranks—Compares Him with Paul, Luther, and Lincoln—Says He Was No Fanatic.

At the Second Congregational Church at Oak Park last night the pastor, the Rev. Sidney Strong, held a memorial service for Lovejoy, the first American martyr for the freedom of the press. Mr. Strong took his text from Hebrew xi., 7: "For he endureth as seeing him who is invisible."

The speaker briefly traced the history of the young man from his birth at Albion, Me., on Nov. 9, 1802, referring to the contumely and threats with which he was greeted as a preacher and editor of the Observer at St. Louis, the destruction of his presses and printing material at Alton and his death at the hands of a mob, and then said:

"Lovejoy's death was second only to John Brown's in firing the North and clearing the public vision. Men began to ask: 'Who is safe?' Many a man from that time became an enemy of slavery. It may be called the first shot of the irrepressible conflict.

"The story of his martyrdom was told from shore to shore. It crossed the ocean. It took twelve days to reach Boston, but when it did get there the greatest indignation was expressed. Channing, before timid, became bold. Edmund Quincy was drawn into the abolition ranks. The destiny of Wendell Phillips was fixed.

"The power of Lovejoy's life is found in his enduring 'as seeing him who is invisible.' I am sure that no one ever led his fellow men onward and upward who did not get his guidance from the invisible presence. The victories for the freedom of man have been won by men like Luther, Paul, Cromwell, Lincoln, and Lovejoy, who have walked by faith.

"Lovejoy was not an abolitionist. He was no rash fanatic. He favored colonization by freeing and sending the negro back to Africa and perished for his mild belief. Tomorrow the children will raise a monument to the man whom their fathers killed."

ENTERTAINMENTS BY C. A. A.

Literary and Musical Program Arranged for the First of the Series on Wednesday.

The Entertainment committee of the Chicago Athletic association will give a series of musical and literary entertainments at the clubhouse every other Wednesday evening during the winter. The committee having the matter in charge has made arrangements with Mrs. George B. Carpenter to secure artists. The first program, which will be rendered on next Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, at 8:30 o'clock, in the gymnasium, is to be as follows:

Legende .... Wieniawski
Miss Marian Carpenter.
"Gypsy John" .... Clay
Mr. Sidney Biden.
a "Simes vers Avaient des Afles" .... R. Hahn
b "Chanson d'Amour" .... Mrs. Beach
Mrs. Dudley Tyng.
"Mrs. O'Flaherty on Grand Opera"
Jean Durell.
a Folk Song .... Max Bruch
b "A May Morning" .... Denza
Mr. Sidney Biden.
a "La Cygne" .... Saint-Saëns
b Serenade .... Pierne
Miss Marian Carpenter.
a "Pepita"
b "My Lade" .... Mildred Hill
c "Were I a Bird"
Mrs. Dudley Tyng.
"Am Mar'age a Failish?"
Jean Durell.
Mrs. Nettie R. Jones, accompanist.

DISCUSS COMING IRISH FAIR.

Ancient Order of Hibernians to Erect a Memorial Hall to Robert E. Emmet.

The Irish fair, which is to be held under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Cook County at Battery D and the Second Regiment Armory, Dec. 4 to 18, was discussed at a meeting of the West Side contingent of the order at Fitzgerald's Hall, Adams and Halsted streets, yesterday afternoon.

It is expected enough money will be realized, said M. J. Maloney, to build a large hall to be used exclusively by the Irish people, and which will be known as the Robert E. Emmet Memorial Hall.

Miles McCadden declared that the Irish people had talked much about such a hall, but they were now in earnest about the matter. He urged that they get down to active work at once, and establish a monument to the hero they all love and honor. It has already been decided to have thirty-two tables or booths at the fair, each one to represent a county in Ireland. Another table will be named "Chicago," because, the speaker said, it is the greatest city in the world. Illinois will also be represented.

MRS. MARY DUGGAN IS FOUND.

She Appears at Her Daughter's House and Is Unable to Account for Her Disappearance.

Mrs. Mary Duggan, who suddenly left her home, 109 Dearborn avenue, last Thursday night, was discovered in the hallway of 274 Superior street, where her daughter resides, yesterday morning, unable to account for her disappearance or to tell where she had been. From her appearance Mrs. Duggan's daughters concluded that she had spent most of the time since Thursday night wandering about the streets. Later in the day she recovered sufficiently to tell where she had gone. She had first started for South Chicago to visit friends without notifying her daughters, with whom she lives. She lost her way, became hysterical, and finally reached the home of other friends on the West Side, where she remained till yesterday morning. Mrs. Duggan is 65 years old. Eighteen years ago the woman's husband, Patrick Duggan, disappeared suddenly and no trace has ever been had of him.

HONOR TO JENNY LIND

Chicago Swedes Revive the Memory of the Songstress.

GIVE GLOWING EULOGY.

St. Ansgarius' Church, Her Protege, Celebrates Anniversary.

LINDSKOG TELLS HER DEEDS.

The congregation of St. Ansgarius' Church, known as Jennie Lind's Church among Swedish-Americans, a Swedish Episcopal house of worship in Sedgwick street, which owes its existence to the Christian philanthropy of the Swedish nightingale, held a service last evening in memory of the famous songstress. The service was a double one, in memory also of Gustavus Adolphus, the hero of the "Thirty Years' War" for Protestantism.

Jennie Lind died Nov. 2, 1887, and last evening's memorial service was within a few days of the tenth anniversary of her death. St. Ansgarius' has held a service each year in memory of the martyr to Protestantism, who died on Nov. 6, 1632. This year the service was combined with that in memory of the church's benefactress.

Oldest Swedish Church.

St. Ansgarius' is the oldest Swedish congregation in Chicago. It was organized in 1849 by the Rev. Mr. Unonius. Not much progress was made in its first two years, and the congregation was on the point of dissolution when the visit of Jenny Lind to the United States suggested an appeal to her.

The songstress responded by setting the church of her countrymen on its feet again, and through her liberality the foundation was laid for what has since become the leading Swedish church in Chicago. Jenny Lind took great interest in the church and its worshipers and aided it from time to time. Two years after her endowment of the church she presented it with a silver communion set of three pieces.

Herman Lindskog Preached.

The service last evening was simple. The regular form of evensong was observed, including a sermon by the rector, the Rev. Herman Lindskog. He paid a glowing tribute to the philanthrophy of the songstress. "Those Who Have Passed Away and the Lessons Their Lives and Deeds Should Teach Us," was the subject of the sermon. Referring to Jenny Lind he said:

"Speaking of our church and those who have been connected with it our thoughts must come to that of a Christian, noble, philanthropic woman, whose memory we hold dear and whose philanthropy should be a lesson to all—Jenny Lind. While St. Ansgarius' benefited by her good deeds, we are not alone in the endearment of her memory. Her name is honored wherever human tongue can speak it.

Tribute to Jenny Lind.

"A gift of song such as she had has never been given to another mortal. Through God's gift she won gold, but she devoted it to quiet Christian acts. She not only helped the struggling pioneers in our temple with money, but the communion set from which we drink Christ's wine and eat his bread is one of her gifts. This service tells us that when she gave it it was with a thought of him and his deeds. It should teach us all a lesson of thankfulness and to express that thankfulness—even as Jenny Lind—in Christian deeds.

"There is another to whom our thoughts go tonight. You all know of Gustavus Adolphus and his deeds. Every Protestant has cause to give up a prayer of thankfulness for the results of his valor in the cause of Christianity."

In the pews sat a few who were in the congregation of 1849, which appealed to the great singer for aid in building their temple.

HE COMPLIMENTS THE TROOPS.

United States Army Officer's Report on the Conduct of Pennsylvania Militia at Hazleton.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 7.—Captain Alexis R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., has forwarded to the Secretary of War a report of the operations of the Third Brigade and Philadelphia City Troop in the Hazleton region, following the killing of strikers at Lattimer by Sheriff Martin and his deputies. The Captain is attached to the headquarters of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and spent three weeks at Hazleton with General Gobin, by direction of Governor Hastings.

The report states that the mobilization and concentration of the troops exceed in speed, accuracy, and completeness that of any other State in the union. The camps of all the organizations were notable for their thorough police, the accurate alignment of tents, and for compliance generally with the army regulations for castrametation.

Captain Paxton reports that the duties of the brigade during this service were performed in a strictly military manner in all respects. The conduct of the troops at all times was excellent. The strikers soon realized that there was no personal animosity against them, and that the real purpose of their presence was simply to maintain law and order. Such troops, the Captain says, they could not fail to respect. The heavy loss of life and large list of seriously wounded at Lattimer, he adds, cannot fail to impress thoughtful citizens with the importance of providing some better methods of dealing with mobs.

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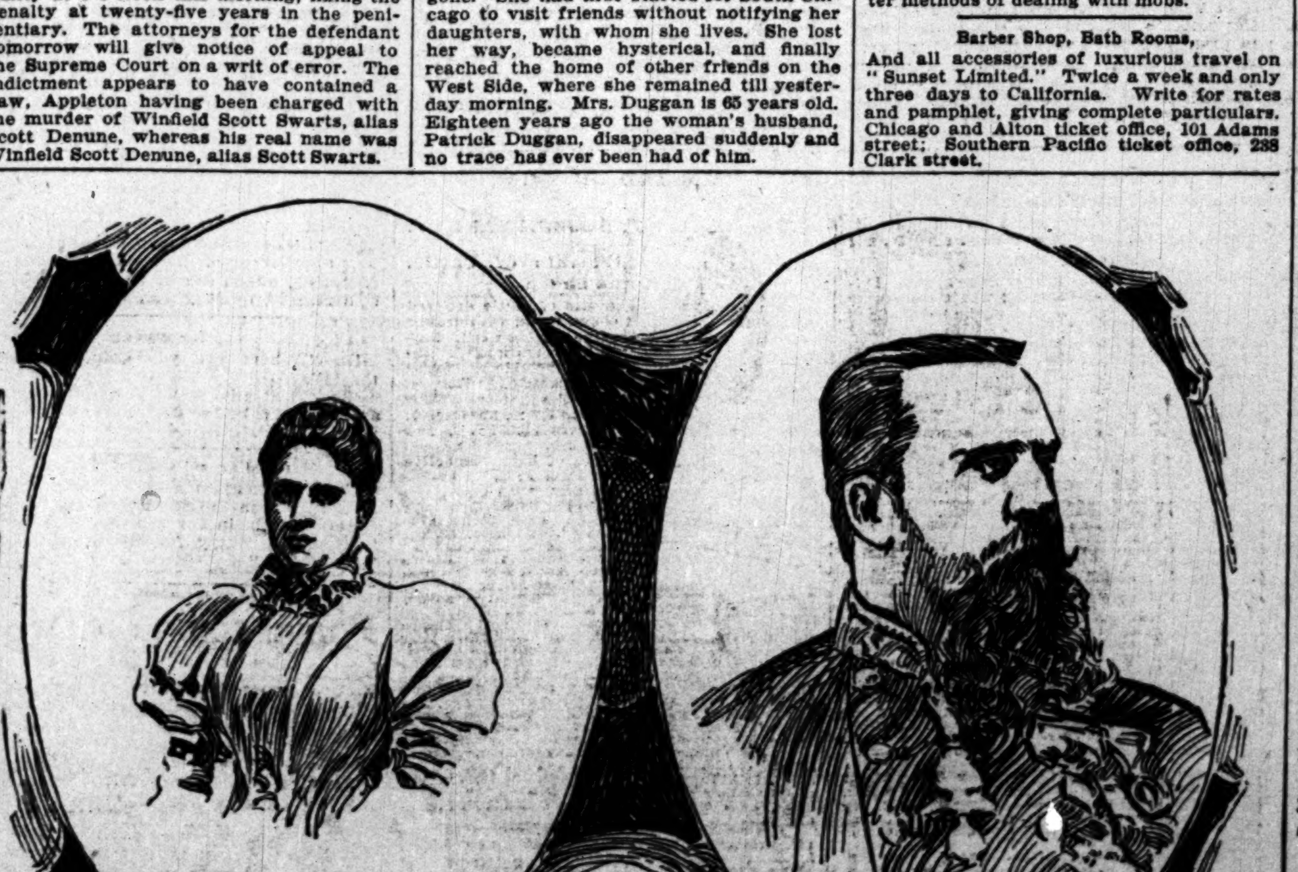

The Duchess of Madrid.

Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid.

Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, is said to be about to make another attempt upon the throne of Spain, to which he lays claim as the great-grandson of Don Carlos V., the last "legitimate" monarch who reigned in that country. Don Carlos VII., as he is called by his partisans, considers that he is the man who is to save his country from utter disaster, and has held a council of his supporters at Lucerne. At that gathering his plans have been matured, and some tentative announcements as to his policy have been made. Doña Maria Berta, the second wife of the claimant, whose portrait accompanies that of her husband, is a daughter of the late Prince de Rohan. Don Jaime, the son and heir of Don Carlos by his first marriage, was educated in England at the Jesuit College of Beaumont, and is now a Colonel in the Russian army.

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ARMOUR'S "STAR" HAMS—per lb.	10c
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CREAMERY BUTTER—fresh from the churn, a 5-lb. pail, "sweet as a nut"	$1.20
FLOUR—Pillsbury's, C. Jevne & Co.'s, Washburn's—the three dependable flours of the world, per bbl.	$5.35
COFFEE—Jevne's is the largest coffee depot for fine coffees in America if not in the world—5 lbs	$1.00
TEAS—the matchless CROWN Teas, direct imports from the planters, in lead foil packages—per package	25c
BAKING POWDER—Royal or Price's, per lb. can	35c
MAPLE SYRUP—a pure article, per gal. tin	75c
MAPLE SUGAR—a pure article, per lb	10c
QUAKER OATS—2-lb. package	8c
Thirty or more breakfast foods for the first meal of the day.	
UNCLE JERRY'S Pan Cake Flour	8c
LAUNDRY SOAP—Lenox, per box of 100 cakes	$2.75
German Mottled, per box of 60 lbs	$1.95
Kirk's American Family, per box of 60 lbs	$2.25
BORAX—C. Jevne & Co., package	7c
PUMICE BRICKS—each	8c
POWDERED PUMICE—per lb	8c

The Jevne perfumery stock, embracing the preparations of the best known perfumers at home and abroad, is an interesting exhibit. Among other perfumes shown are those of Roger & Gallet, Piver, Societe Hygienique, Pinaud, and Coudray's.

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STOCKS AND PURCHASES.

SPECULATIVE SECURITIES BECOME LOW ENOUGH TO SUIT INVESTORS.

Stock Prices Are Down Almost to Old-Time Levels, but Investment Fever for Low Interest Bonds at High Premiums Continues—Money Is Still Very Cheap and Even "Bleeding" Kansas Has More than Enough—Mystery in Wheat Market.

Values of the leading industrial and railway stocks have, during the last week, reached about as low levels as before the beginning of the great speculative bull movement last July. By reference to an adjoining table it will be seen that in the chief New York speculative securities stock value increases which reached a maximum about the middle of September have since been almost wiped out. Some of the leading Chicago securities are actually quoted lower now than in July.

The various classes of investment securities proper, including government, municipal, and corporation bonds, commercial paper, and stocks of known worth but not of the speculative kind, are still just as high priced and still more scarce than when the great Wall street boom had reached its height. The money which, since the return of confidence and prosperity, has been invested in those issues, has not by any means shown a disposition to leave them and be rehoarded; but, on the contrary, there is still a steady appreciation in the investment securities, and investors with idle money at their disposal are still engaged in an almost unreasoning competition to place money where it will yield them certain small but sure returns.

The recent big boom in stocks started through a rapidly growing desire for investment, which is still unabated. The public became imbued with confidence in the credit of their country and in the stability of their currency. Good crops and great foreign scarcity meant an enormous addition to the country's wealth and improvement in all kinds of industry. Hence fear was taken away and temptation to invest increased. Stocks first felt the effect about the first of July and began an upward movement sensational and unprecedented. In September, however, it became noticeable that the attention of legitimate investors was being turned away from the stocks which were advancing in such unmeasured strides as to betoken disaster, and that instead there was a quick absorption going on of securities of intrinsic worth but cheaper in prices. Soon after the upward speculative movement culminated, and a decline began as sensational and resistless as had been the advances, but with investment securities still more than holding their own.

Stocks Now Seem to Be Purchases.

It seems now as if the time had come when investors might consider again the merits of some of the stocks from which they but lately turned away with cautious conservatism.

It is indeed a question if many of the regular 6 per cent dividend paying stocks, which still enjoy increasing business and are more than continuing to earn their dividends, but are back again below par, are not cheaper as investment purchases than low interest bonds at high premiums.

It is reasonable to believe that the present great public investment hunger, if discriminating, will soon again put some adjusting firmness into stocks, though perhaps at the expense of those classes of securities which now in their turn have relatively become overvalued.

London during the last few months appears to have acted shrewdly and come out well in her dealings in "Americans." The large accumulations of stocks, bought up in times of silver panic when prices were cheap, were unloaded on Wall street at top prices in payment of American grain. Later London has been selling out bonds, and at the end of last week London's purchases of American stocks staid a market which was becoming almost panicky in its silly fears of a war with Spain.

Intrinsic Values Increasing.

There is reason why stocks should perhaps be some lower than they were in September, but there seems to be no reason why they should not be a good deal higher than they were in July. There is still an extraordinary record of increase in earnings. Clearings still show unparalleled gains, a record having been surpassed in Chicago last week. Political conditions seem more hopeful. For the first time in some years it seems that more good than harm may be accomplished by Congress at its session, and that the natural fear which now makes headway among the people whenever their Legislatures assemble will this time prove ungrounded. If through increased sound money strength in the Senate some currency and banking reform measure is gotten through it will indeed cause the people to feel grateful for the boon and rest given them.

As was said last week there may be some sudden chills given to the stock market during the next few weeks which will worry speculators and perhaps wipe away margins, but those who go in, not to speculate but to invest in the country's properties, have still abundant grounds for feeling safe—for all indications are that intrinsic values are steadily appreciating with steady improvements in earning power.

Money continues very cheap, and bankers are having a hard time indeed to place loans on funds deposited with them. Even from "bleeding" Kansas, which possesses a reputation for being hard up, now comes the wail that the State has more money than it knows what to do with. The tendency all over is to pay up instead of to borrow—to buy certificates of indebtedness instead of to increase holdings of industrial property. The whole financial situation at present is one which is essentially good, if only in time it works itself out by making use of the present abundant opportunities.

Wholesale Trade Stays Steady.

Merchants in all lines supplying the country trade with goods report no appreciable falling off in the demand. The bad weather to a certain extent accounts for some restriction in the volume of general business transacted. During the week groceries have probably been as active as any other branch of trade in the near-by States, but in the South the conditions have been quite different. Local houses having a trade in these sections report the quarantine in many localities has completely demoralized business, and no interest has felt the effect of the yellow fever scare more keenly than the jobbers in groceries and provisions. The effect of the yellow fever on the provision trade has been directly reflected in the scaling down of prices to last year's panic level. In general grocery lines the yellow fever influence has been felt in a dozen directions. The interference with transportation and the uncertain feeling of country distributers of goods have been the factors. Correspondents from all the Southern grocery centers dwell upon yellow fever as having been a dominating influence throughout October. The markets for such staples as sugar and rice have been directly influenced. In the Southeast the yellow fever influence has not been so immediate.

Reports to dry goods and boot and shoe houses made by traveling men are highly encouraging to a satisfactory winter trade.

Wheat Traders Kept Guessing.

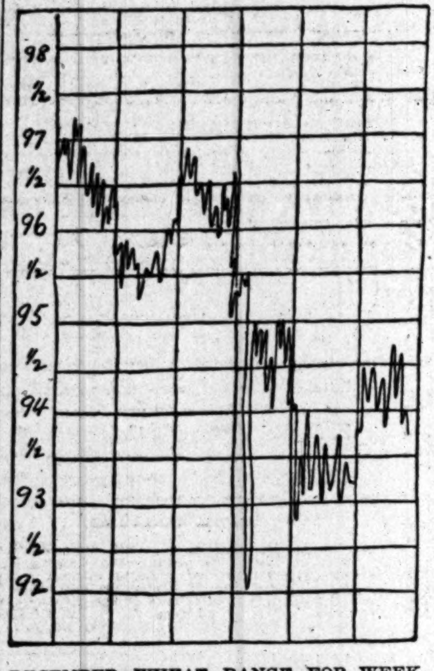
The wheat market becomes more nervous and unsettled on the approach of the December delivery, but the underlying conditions do not materially change. While recent reports have indicated that unfavorable winter wheat seeding and growing conditions are in a measure peculiar to this country all the reports agree that winter wheat in this country is being started under decidedly unpromising auspices. Two of the important winter wheat States have reported through their State bureaus and the reports confirm the private advices which have been received for a number of weeks. The low condition indicated and the material reduction in acreage make the reports unqualifiedly bullish. The reports that conditions are favorable in other winter wheat-growing countries do not go unchallenged and it must be remembered that conditions in the United States, or rather in North America, have much to do with controlling market sentiment inasmuch as this country with supplementary contributions from Russia is supplying the importing countries of Europe with breadstuffs.

India and the Argentine have not figured as exporting countries for months, and for weeks have actually not exported a bushel of grain. The crop reports apparently occupy a secondary position, although they are giving the whole wheat market an undertone of strength. The statistics of distribution are as bullish as ever, but the statistics of receipts and figures showing supplies were rather bearish during the week just closed. The American visible showed a heavy increase, and there were increases in wheat in various positions which assured an important increase in the world's available supply.

Northwestern receipts were considerably heavier than for the previous week and over 1,000 cars greater than for the same week last year. The increased movement has not been alone at spring wheat markets, but the receipts at winter wheat points have been increasing and are much heavier than a year ago. There is every indication that an unusually high percentage of wheat has reached and is moving to terminal markets and that when the present movement is over the American supply of wheat will be largely in the show windows.

December Deal a Bugaboo.

Peculiar existing local conditions rather obscure the conditions of more general application. The recognition of a strong interest in December wheat and in control of the cash wheat situation not only in Chicago but in other domestic markets as well causes uneasiness and is the direct occasion of the erratic movement of which there were a number of noticeable instances last week. Opinions as to the interests involved and opposing each other vary almost daily. That there is an extensive short interest is admitted, and in face of this and a bullish demand and supply situation the local bear crowd has been inclined to aggressively sell the market short, not only for May but to a less extent for December. The operations of the so-called clique, particularly in the disposition of cash wheat, would suggest the intention to press the December deal.



DECEMBER WHEAT RANGE FOR WEEK.

The position of the elevators in the matter is something that no one can satisfactorily decide. It was clear early in the deal that they were short extensively for December. Their purchases in the Northwest of No. 1 Northern wheat have changed the situation materially, and while the most prominent of the elevator men states squarely that he is friendly to the clique and to higher prices, the elevator men are buying wheat freely if not ostentatiously in the Northwest and are moving it to Chicago.

Local contract stocks will show a material increase today as the result of the receipt of Duluth wheat. Opinions divide as to whether it is a case of the clique against the elevators or of the clique and the elevators against the outside shorts. The existence of a deal in December tends to restrict the general commission trade and to make the market highly sensitive. The incident in last week's pit market was the sensational break and prompt recovery of 3c. Conditions in the markets for security have been against prices of grain.

Meats and Coarse Grain Dull.

The provision market has been absolutely without life. The speculative trade has not been lighter in months and on a number of days the fluctuations were within the narrowest possible range. The outside trade has been discouraged by yellow fever, large receipts of hogs, and repeated liquidations. On the other hand, the packers, with a good cash demand taking care of current production and with a desire to keep down prices of hogs, have not been giving the market any support.

Coarse grain has generally had a narrow range. In corn the week's movement in a speculative way has been 1¼c and in oats ⅝c. Much could not reasonably be expected of a market which shows no more life than this. The feature in corn was a falling off in receipts and an increase in shipments. About 300,000 bu less came in than during the previous week, while shipments show an excess of about the same size. These conditions are also noticed at primary points, where corn receipts for the week were 3,313,000 bu, against 4,010,000 bu the previous week. At these points shipments also increased from 3,017,000 bu the previous week to 3,313,000 bu during the week just closed. In a speculative way liquidation was very general and repeatedly made the market heavy. Oats closed about ⅛c higher than a week ago for near deliveries, but a shade lower for deferred futures. Foreign demand was good. The continent was a large buyer. It is evident that the high price of wheat is increasing the price of low priced cereals, particularly of oats. Exports during the week were 1,935,000 bu, against 1,793,000 bu the previous week and 501,949 bu last year. Purchases at the seaboard were 2,730,000 bu, as compared with 2,560,000 bu the previous week. There was an active demand here from exporters at the seaboard, but sales were somewhat restricted owing to the reduced receipts and the fact that elevator people have sold freely of late and are anxious to deliver on sales already made. Sales, however, aggregated 755,000 bu for the week, against 1,125,000 bu the previous week. Receipts for the week were moderate, 1,537 cars, against 1,680 cars the previous week and 2,474 cars last year. Withdrawals were 1,295,000 bu, as compared with 1,136,495 bu the previous week. Charters were made for 1,295,000 bu. Stocks in store decreased 833,633 bu last week, and are 2,173,571 bu, against 2,956,218 bu last year.

	Closed Oct. 30.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Nov. 6, 1896.
WHEAT.				
December	97¾	92 @ 97¾	94	78⅛
May	95¼	91⅝@ 94⅞	91⅝	82⅝
CORN.				
December	26⅝	25⅜@ 27	26⅛	25¼
May	30⅛	29⅛@ 30⅝	29⅞	28⅞
OATS.				
December	19¼	19 @ 19⅞	19⅝	19¼
May	22	21⅝@ 22	21⅞	22⅝
MESS PORK.				
December	7.52½	7.45 @7.67½	7.57½	7.05
January	8.45	8.47½@8.62½	8.52½	7.95
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	4.15	4.15 @4.45	4.25	4.10
January	4.30	4.30 @4.40	4.37½	4.32½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
December	4.40	4.40 @4.50	4.45	3.67½
January	4.40	4.42½@4.50	4.45	3.90

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	7,815,953	3,312,691	2,519,157
Previous week	7,088,220	4,009,522	2,480,464
Same week 1896	5,747,960	3,656,482	4,040,768
Primary shipments	3,340,944	3,313,051	3,743,899
Previous week	2,842,804	3,016,735	3,771,288
Same week 1896	2,551,062	4,464,158	3,124,592
Eastern clearances	2,469,056	1,789,481	1,147,721
Previous week	2,464,849	1,296,546	1,600,950
Same week 1896	795,380	1,462,745	477,882

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	—Receipts— 1897.	1896.	—Shipments— 1897.	1896.
Flour, brls	75,852	58,350	63,751	74,478
Wheat, bu	1,136,150	549,301	692,538	429,251
Corn, bu	1,738,332	1,965,405	2,527,653	3,105,217
Oats, bu	1,751,010	2,851,443	2,952,430	2,409,010
Rye, bu	136,041	103,681	105,000	74,820
Barley, bu	759,598	871,921	282,085	554,330
T. seed, lbs	1,081,458	932,626	427,620	489,878
C. seed, lbs	391,862	391,479	333,142	511,273
O. seeds, lbs	242,365	115,600	1,651,793	763,062
F. seed, bu	52,890	446,798	66,673	228,917
B. corn, lbs	596,850	380,900	175,625	223,980
Cheese, lbs	1,906,863	1,669,565	1,270,885	1,259,338
Butter, lbs	3,366,914	3,989,806	2,882,710	3,674,332
Eggs, cases	20,452	20,209	18,739	23,423
Potatoes, bu	448,929	114,658	190,672	31,344
Hides, lbs	1,676,974	1,938,851	2,258,164	3,790,386
Wool, lbs	142,859	520,833	744,501	705,011
Coal, tons	209,792	152,677	28,915	30,527
Lumber, M	42,314	32,792	15,398	10,327
Shingles, M	7,343	8,124	4,665	6,458
Salt, brls	36,089	20,841	18,394	20,863
Hay, tons	4,049	5,160	287	432

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

Amount	Bond	Price
20000	Amn S 6s	
19000	Atch gen 4s	85¼@86
16000	do adj 4s	53¼@¾
2000	B W & 7th av 1st con 5s	120½
11000	Bkln El 1st tr receipts	80@81
15000	BRT 5s	88½
25000	Bkln U Gas 5s	110¼@¾
14000	BW&W 5s	99@100
1000	BCR&N 1st	108½
1000	CS 1st gtd	109¾
4000	C S 2d	107
5000	Cent Ga con	89½
5000	Cent Ga 1st inc	38
1000	C P 6s '98	102¼
33000	C&O gen 4½s	78@78¼
14000	C&O con 5s	110¾
1000	C&O R&A div 1st con 4s	101
5000	CBQ con 7s	117¾
5000	CBQ Neb ext 4s	
5000	C&EI gen 5s	100¾
1000	Ch Term tran tr ctfs	114¼@¾
1000	CStL&C 4s	100¾
4000	Met 2d	103¼
4000	MKT 2d	59¼@60
16000	M P 1st con 6s	89@90
1000	NYS & W ref 4s	95¾
12000	N&W con 4s	76@¾
10000	Nor Ohio 1st	99¼
10000	N P gen lien 3s	57¼@58¾
50000	N P prior lien 4s	90¼
10000	O&M con 5s	102⅜
10000	Ohio So 1st	77
10000	O R Imp 1st tr ctfs	102
20000	O R Imp con 5s tr ctfs 2d int paid	39@¾
1000	O S L 6s	119¼
10000	O S L 1st con 5s	92
43000	Rdg gen 4s	82
10000	R G W 1st	82
2000	StJ&GI 2-3-4s	67¼
10000	SL&IM 1st ex 4½s	107
7000	SL&IM gen 5s	84@84½
10000	StL&SF tr 5s	88
15000	StL&SW 1st	71@71¼
2000	C&P sf	109
10000	CHV&T 5s M ctfs 45 paid	72¼@73
1000	CHV&T gm 6s	52
5000	Col Mid 1st tr ctfs	61¾
2000	D&RG 4s	87¼
12000	EL&BS 5s	100
4000	Edison of N Y con 5s	112¼
8000	Erie gm lien 3-4-5	69
26000	Erie 4s prior bonds	90½@⅝
10000	FtW&DC 1st	68½
10000	GH&SA M&P 1st 5s	90½
1000	GB&W deb B	5
2000	Ill Cent west line 1st 4s	104
1000	KC&PG 1st	79
70000	K P 1st con tr ctfs	85¾@86½
10000	L Gas 1st 5s	100½
1000	LS & MS 1st coup	111
28000	L V of N Y 1st	102½
8000	Man con 4s	93½
20000	Met Lt R R gen 5s	110¼
3000	MKT 1st 4s	85¼@¾
11000	StL & SW 2d inc	27¼@⅝
5000	StPM&M Dak ext	119
6000	SA&AP 4s	59¼
3000	SV&NE 4s	82½
1000	So Pac of Ari 1st	100
1000	So Pac of Cal 5s con	90
14000	So Pac New Mex	106¾@107
15000	So Ry 1st 5s	90¼
2000	Std Twine 6s	60¾
2000	Std Twine inc	11
5000	T&P 1st 5s	95
25000	T&P 2d inc	26¾@⅝
5000	U P 1st '98	102¼
26000	U P Col tr 6s 62½ prior pd	40¼@41
20000	UPD&G 1st tr ctfs	46@¼
7000	USL 6s	112½
20000	U S 4s reg of 1907	112¾
16000	Wab 1st 5s	105¼@½
17000	Wab 2d 5s	77
2000	W S gtd 4s	109¼
1000	W U cal tr 5s	108¼
15000	Wis C 1st tr ctfs	32½

Railroad Earnings for Seven Months.

	1895.	1896.	1897.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN.			
Number of miles	917	921	921
Fourth week Oct.	$196,397	$188,623	$195,001
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	5,338,353	5,111,463	5,315,641
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG.			
Number of miles	334	340	340
Fourth week Oct.	$76,673	$110,757	$112,858
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	2,488,022	2,770,500	2,822,075
CANADIAN PACIFIC.			
Number of miles	6,346	6,441	6,547
Fourth week Oct.	$758,000	$790,000	$853,000
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	14,887,395	16,760,392	19,114,811
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.			
Number of miles	1,278	1,360	1,360
Fourth week Oct.	$301,139	$276,234	$319,365
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	7,979,069	8,481,339	9,207,579
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.			
Number of miles	515	545	545
Fourth week Oct.	$111,849	$90,200	$109,300
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	3,129,337	3,764,200	3,249,997
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.			
Number of miles	922	928	928
Fourth week Oct.	$161,383	$157,313	$163,997
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	3,317,579	3,948,285	4,206,561
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.			
Number of miles	1,657	1,657	1,666
Fourth week Oct.	$248,000	$221,600	$234,600
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	5,953,754	6,036,610	6,033,567
INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN.			
Number of miles	825	775	775
Fourth week Oct.	$108,011	$122,770	$131,750
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	2,624,001	2,718,278	2,843,147
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG AND GULF.			
Number of miles	...	339	673
Fourth week Oct.	$20,102	$28,724	$89,871
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	433,907	618,364	1,871,298
KANSAS CITY, SUBURBAN AND BELT.			
Number of miles	35	35	35
Fourth week Oct.	$7,693	$7,556	$13,791
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	235,971	289,962	422,565
LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.			
Number of miles	725	725	725
Fourth week Oct.	$113,050	$97,056	$89,762
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	2,901,227	2,812,623	2,844,905
MEXICAN NATIONAL.			
Number of miles	1,219	1,219	1,219
Fourth week Oct.	$147,690	$142,906	$169,932
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	3,667,522	4,132,891	4,891,518
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.			
Number of miles	370	370	385
Fourth week Oct.	$85,432	$74,207	$73,753
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	1,619,927	1,659,812	1,740,764
MISSOURI PACIFIC.			
Number of miles	4,987	4,936	4,936
Fourth week Oct.	$919,000	$802,000	$967,000
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	18,478,949	18,061,000	19,967,000
CENTRAL BRANCH.			
Number of miles	388	388	388
Fourth week Oct.	$30,000	$29,000	$36,000
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	476,476	621,000	929,000
OHIO RIVER.			
Number of miles	215	224	224
Fourth week Oct.	$26,291	$22,979	$24,228
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	715,170	818,727	797,686
TEXAS PACIFIC.			
Number of miles	1,499	1,499	1,499
Fourth week Oct.	$297,547	$310,450	$352,865
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	5,332,733	5,243,388	5,658,063
TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL.			
Number of miles	368	367	371
Fourth week Oct.	$65,145	$47,683	$56,398
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	1,498,790	1,452,637	1,346,982
WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.			
Number of miles	260	247	247
Fourth week Oct.	$46,126	$34,715	$55,172
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	1,113,595	1,098,214	913,620
MOBILE AND OHIO.			
Number of miles	687	687	687
Month of Oct.	$381,003	$405,269	$382,983
Jan. 1 to Oct. 7	2,747,499	2,993,795	3,211,432
WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.			
Month of September—			
Number of miles	643	643	643
Gross earnings	$292,327	$291,301	$325,780
Operating exp's	223,105	175,645	183,780
Net earnings	$69,222	$115,656	$142,000
July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	$931,575	$880,121	$918,479
Operat. expenses	652,118	528,833	534,538
Net ear., 3 mo.	$279,457	$351,288	$383,941

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The annual report of the Southern Pacific for the year ending June 30 shows:

Gross earnings	$48,871,900
Operating expenses	31,675,941
Net	$17,195,959
Other income	2,337,660
All income	$19,533,619
All charges	17,260,581
Surplus	$2,273,038

For the three years ending June 30, gross and net earnings of the leased and proprietary companies compare as follows:

	1896-'97.	1895-'96.	1894-'95.
Gross	$48,871,900	$49,587,068	$49,974,042
Oper. expenses	31,675,941	32,718,122	32,910,029
Net	$17,195,959	$16,868,946	$17,064,013

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Central Pacific reports for the year ending June 30:

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross	$12,639,711	$12,698,114	Dec. $58,402
Oper. exp's	7,648,899	8,015,962	Inc. 367,063
Net	$4,990,812	$4,682,152	Inc. $308,660

The full statement for six months ended June 30 shows deficit, after charges, etc., $165,439.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	150	Mexican	38
Crown Point	30	Ontario	300
Con. Cal. and Va.	110	Ophir	75
Deadwood	90	Plymouth	08
Gould & Currie	30	Quicksilver	100
Hale & Norcross	140	Do pfd	900
Homestake	3000	Sierra Nevada	65
Iron Silver	26	Standard	165

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	75	Franklin	17¼
Atlantic	22¼	Kearsarge	17
Boston & Mont.	135¼	Osceola	34
Butte & Boston	19⅝	Quincy	110
Calumet & Hecla	455	Tamarack	125
Centennial	15⅛	Wolverines	15¼

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	10	Hale & Norcross	155
Alpha Con.	13	Kentuck Con.	4
Andes	28	Mexican	42
Belcher	46	Occidental Con.	110
Best & Belcher	45	Ophir	87
Bullion	12	Overman	17
Caledonia	26	Potosi	62
Challenge Con.	35	Savage	43
Chollar	58	Sierra Nevada	71
Confidence	100	Silver Hill	5
Con. Cala. & Va.	110	Union Con.	40
Con. Imperial	2	Utah Con.	12
Crown Point	36	Yellow Jacket	47
Gould & Currie	33	Standard	165

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR APPLES.

More Activity on the Street and Fruit Moving Better.

The trade has begun to take more apples. Friday and Saturday the demand was considerably improved over the earlier days of the week. Good fruit is now selling $2.25@2.50, with fair No. 2 $1.75 in lots. Cool weather is also having a good effect on Mexican oranges, for which the demand is improving. The market is $3.75@4.00. General produce shows a firm tone and is subject to a rather better demand. Eggs were advanced ½c, strictly fresh being scarce.

The last week on the whole was not the most satisfactory for Pacific coast fruits, the principal bad feature being the very rainy weather on Monday and again on Thursday night and all day Friday. Mondays and Fridays are usually two of the heaviest days in the fruit auction. Six carloads were offered on Monday, and it was necessary to omit the usual sale on Tuesday in order to give the market a chance to gain strength. Wednesday there were again six cars sold, Thursday four cars, and Friday five cars, with no sale on Saturday, making the total quantity sold at auction during the week 21 cars, as compared with 23 cars the previous week and nine cars the corresponding week last year.

The condition of some California grapes has also been rather poor owing to lateness in the season and also on account of some recent rains on the Pacific coast. Tokay grapes sold early in the week from $1.10 to $1.50 per half crate; Malaga, $1.00; Muscat, $1.10 to $1.20; Verdelle, $1.15 to $1.30, gradually going down toward the end of the week to about $1.00 for all varieties, a few small lines of extra fancy Tokay, however, bringing as high as $3.75 to $4.00 per 8-basket crate.

Italian prunes are still bringing 85c; winter nelis pears, $1.75 to $2.00 per box; winter seckel, $1.25 per half crate; Mexican oranges, $3.75; California lemons, fancy 300s, $3.25; smaller sizes, not much wanted, bring considerably less in proportion, 360s at $2.50 to $2.75.

Prospects for this week are that quite a quantity of grapes of all varieties will continue to come in, especially some fancy Tokays from the Fresno district. With favorable weather and good condition of arrivals prices will no doubt be a little better and satisfactory demand is looked for.

The Earl Fruit company have received samples of California oranges, which were picked from the trees Oct. 29, already showing good color, and indicate that shipments will begin in earnest about the middle of November.

The following prices on produce are quoted on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery, extras, 23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 15@17c; Dairies, extras, 20c; first, 16@18c; seconds, 12@13c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 8@8¼c; new twins, 8@8¼c; young Americas, 8½c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 16½c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.00@1.15 per doz; golden plover, $1.00@1.25 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.50@3.75 per doz; redheads, $3.50@4.00; prairie chickens, $5.25 per doz; quail, $1.50 per doz; woodcock, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

Green fruit—New apples, common, $1.75 per brl; fine, $2.25@3.50 per brl; cranberries, $1.75@2.25 per bu; grapes, Concord, 9½@10c per 8-lb basket; peaches, Michigan, 25@40c per 1-5 bu basket; pears, Michigan Bartletts, 60@75c per bu basket; quinces, 60c@$1.00 per bu.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.19 for finished goods.

Nuts—Almonds, 8@12c per lb; chestnuts, $4.00@6.00 per bu; cocoanuts, $3.00 per 100; hazel nuts, 2½c per lb; hickory nuts, shellbarks, 90c@$1.00 per bu; pecans, 5@7c per lb; walnuts, black, 35@40c per bu.

Potatoes—New Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, 25@46c per bu; Jersey, $3.50@3.75.

Veal—50@60-lb weight, 5@6c; 60@70-lb, 6½@7c; 75@100-lb, 7½@8c; 100@110-lb, 8¼@9c.

Vegetables—Beans, handpicked pea, 95@96c per bu; cabbages, Illinois, 75c per large crate; Michigan celery, 30@40c per case; cauliflower, home grown, $1.00@1.25 per 12-head case; carrots, 30@35c per 1½-bu sack; egg plant, 25@35c per doz; onions, Illinois, $1.35@1.50 per brl; string beans, green, 45@50c per bu; wax, 25@50c per bu; lima beans, 25c per qt; lettuce, home grown, 40@50c per large tub; tomatoes, Illinois, 75c@$1.00 per bu; rutabagas, 30@40c per 1¼ bu; squash, Hubbard, 50@60c per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Flour—Receipts, 24,310 brls; exports, 21,475 brls. Quiet, but steadier; Minnesota patents, $5.10@5.40; Minnesota bakers', $4.30@4.55; winter patents, $5.00@5.25; do straights, $4.60; do low grades, $2.90@3.10.

Wheat—Receipts, 233,650 bu; exports, 187,601 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.00⅝; No. 1 hard Duluth, $1.01⅝. Options opened firmer on bullish Ohio State report and better cables than expected, advanced on foreign buying and covering, and closed strong at ½@1c net advance. Sales included: No. 2 red November, closed, 97c; December, 97@97¾c, closed 97⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 135,525 bu; exports, 264,846 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 32⅝c. Options quiet, but firm all morning on light receipts, sympathy with wheat, and steady cables; closed net ⅜c higher. November closed 31½c; December, 31¼@31½c, closed 31⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 317,900 bu; exports, 96,581 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 24½c. Options quiet, but steady, with the other markets closing ¼c net higher.

Hops—Steady; State, common to good, 1895 crop, 4@6c; 1896 crop, 6@9c; 1897 crop, 14@17c; London market, 95c@$1.05.

Hides—Quiet; Galveston, 15c; Texas dry, 12@12½c; California, 17@18c.

Leather—Quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 20½@21½c.

Wool—Quiet; fleece, 24@31c; Texas, 13@17c.

Provisions—Beef—Steady; family, 9@10c; extra mess, $7.50@8.50; beef hams, $24.00@25.00; packet, $8.50@9.50. Cut meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 6½@8c; pickled shoulders, 5¾c; hams, 7¾@8c. Lard—Steady; Western refined, steady; continent, $5.00. Pork—Dull; mess, $8.50@9.25; short clear, $10.00@12.50; family, $11.00@12.25. Tallow—Dull; city, 3¼@3 3-16c; country, 3¼@3¼c. Cottonseed oil—Weak; prime crude, 18@19c; do yellow, 20@20½c.

Rice—Quiet; fair to extra, 4¾@6¼c; Japan, 4¾@5¼c.

Molasses—Quiet; choice, 25@31c.

Freights—Firmer; steam, 28c; grain by steam, 4½c.

Metals—Pig iron—Quiet; Southern, $10.25@11.25; Northern, $10.50@12.25. Copper—Easy; lake brokers, 10⅝c. Lead—Dull; domestic, $3.75. Tinplates—Dull.

Coffee—Options opened steady at an advance of 5@10 points, ruled fairly active and generally firmer, following better European advices than expected, and steady; spot markets causing covering and improved speculative buying, closed firm at net advance of 10@20 points. Sales, 23,000 bags, including November, 5.00c; December, 5.70@5.80c. Spot coffee, Rio, firmer; No. 7 invoice, 6¼c; No. 7 jobbing, 7c; mild steady; Cordova, 9½@15c.

Butter—Oil, 25@27c; prime summer, white, 24½@25c; do winter yellow, 27@27½c.

Butter—Receipts, 3,550, steady; Western creamery, 14@23½c; Elgins, 23½c; factory, 10@13c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,945 pkgs; quiet; large white, 8⅝c; colored, 8⅝c; small white and colored, 9¼@9⅝c; part skims, 6½@7c; full skims, 3½@4c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,422 pkgs; steady; Pennsylvania, 18@21c; Western, 20c.

Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 3¼@3 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾@3 13-16c; refined steady; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5 3-16c; granulated, 5c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 6.—There was decidedly better feeling in wheat this morning and the opening was higher, and the market strong. There was a small reaction at the close, but it did not have bearish coloring. The fright over Chicago December liquidation had passed entirely away this morning in the face of bullish crop reports and cables showing much less decline in Liverpool than had been expected, in sympathy with markets on this side. This had a bracing effect at once. December opened ⅝c higher at 88½c, sold at 88¼c, and advanced to 89¼@89⅜c, closing at 88¾c. May opened ½c higher at 88¾c, sold at 88⅝c, advanced to 89¾c, and closed at 89⅛c. Flour dull; first patents, $5.05@5.15; second patents, $4.90@5.00; first clears, $4.00@4.10; second clears, $2.90@3.10.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—Wheat higher; No. 2 cash, elevator, 97c; track, 97¼@98½c; No. 2 hard, 90c asked; December, 98¾c; May, 96c bid. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 24¼c; May, 27¼c asked. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, cash, 19¼c; track, 20c; December, 20⅛c; May, 22¼c; No. 2 white, cash, 22¼c. Rye lower, 45½c. Flaxseed quiet, $1.00½. Lead lower, $3.70@3.72½; spelter dull, $3.95 sellers. Pork steady; standard mess, jobbing, $8.25@8.50. Lard firmer; prime, $4.15; choice, $4.22½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—Wheat somewhat higher, more active; No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 2, 82½@85c; No. 3, 79½@83c; No. 4, 78@80c; No. 1 red, 93c; No. 2, 92c; No. 3, 85@89c; one car mixed, 89½c; No. 4, 80@82c; No. 2 spring, 80c; No. 3, 79c. Corn active; No. 2 mixed, 22¼@23¼c. Oats slow but firm; No. 2 white, 21@22c. Rye steady; No. 2, 41c. Hay active, steady; unchanged. Butter steady; creamery, 19@22c; dairy, 15@17c. Eggs very firm, 12c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 6.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 hard, 92⅝c bid; No. 1 Northern, 91⅝c bid; May, 90c bid; No. 2 Northern, 87⅝c bid. Rye, 46½c bid. Oats, 27⅝c bid. Flax, $1.07 bid. Corn, 26¼@27c. Receipts—Wheat, 216,771 bu; corn, 6,928 bu; oats, 28,462 bu; rye, 10,040 bu; barley, 35,706 bu; flax, 28,064 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 85,709 bu; barley, 121,163 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 6.—Corn firm, steady; No. 2, 25c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 21c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 48c. Whisky, highproof spirits, $1.19. Receipts—Corn, 33,650 bu; oats, 41,250 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 75 brls; wheat, 3,600 bu. Shipments—Corn, 4,900 bu; oats, 14,450 bu; rye, none; whisky, 1,125 brls; wheat, none.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 6.—Turpentine firm, 29c; sales, 398. Receipts, 17,051. Resin firm; sales, 2,000. Receipts, 4,129. Quote closing: A, B, C, D, $1.10; E, $1.15; F, $1.15; G, $1.20; H, $1.25; I, $1.40; K, $1.50; M, $1.80; N, $2.15; W. G, $2.40; W. W, $2.80.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 6.—Close—No. 1 hard, 92⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 91⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 37⅝c; No. 2 rye, 46½c bid. Oats, 23⅝c. Cash flax, $1.07 bid. Receipts of wheat, 133,332 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Winter wheat, No. 2 red, 96c. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 30¼c; No. 3, 29¾@30c. Oats, No. 2 white, 25½c. Barley, 47@48c. Rye, 51c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6.—Turpentine steady, 27½@28c. Resin dull, $1.15@1.20. Crude turpentine, steady, $1.40, $1.90, and $1.90.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 Western winter, dull, 7s 11d; No. 1 red Northern spring, dull, 8s 1⅛d. Corn—American mixed, spot, firm, 3s 1⅝d; November steady, 3s 1⅝d; December steady, 3s 2d; January steady, 3s 4d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter firm, 10s 3d. Hops—At London, Pacific coast firm, £4 15s@£5 5s. Provisions—Beef—Extra India mess dull, 67s 6d; prime mess dull, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, dull, 48s 9d; prime mess, medium Western, dull, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs, dull, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, steady, 39s 6d; short ribs, 20@24 lbs, steady, 37s; long clear middles, light, 35@38 lbs, steady, 38s; long clear middles, heavy, 40@45 lbs, steady, 38s; short clear backs, 16@18 lbs, steady, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 12@14 lbs, dull, 42s; shoulders, square, 12@14 lbs, firm, 29s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, steady, 22s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, dull, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 18s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, dull, 15s. Turpentine spirits—Steady, 23s 6d. Resin—Common, steady, 4s 3d.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—In the grain market this week home buyers were indifferent, while continental buyers were reappearing. The prices of grain in distant positions were weaker and the prices for near grain were unaltered. California wheat, September delivery, was quoted at 38s 6d, and October wheat was quoted at 38s. Wheat of the Argentine Republic was selling at 33s 6d for February and March delivery by steamer and at 33s for March and April delivery by sailing vessels. Flour was slow. For maize, round corn, there was a good demand. American maize was quiet; 15s 4½d was paid for old mixed American maize at destination, and 15s was asked for new January maize. Barley was quiet. Oats were active at 13s 6d, November delivery, buyers' prices. Sellers asked 14s for December delivery.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

During the week all grades of cattle declined 10@20c and the market closed weak, with dealers expecting liberal receipts the coming week. Saturday's market was nominally unchanged. Inferior to fancy native steers quotable at $3.85@5.35; Western range steers at $3.25@4.30; Western cows and heifers, $2.75@3.90; Texas steers, $2.75@3.90; native cows, $2.00@3.80; heifers, $2.50@4.40; bulls, $2.25@3.90; veal calves $3.50@7.00, and stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.40.

The demand for all grades of hogs was active and prices ruled 5c higher than Friday's quotations. The market closed firm, with only 2,000 left in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.30@3.75, bulk $3.50@3.70; light, $3.45@3.75, bulk $3.60@3.75; pigs, $2.90@3.70, bulk $3.40@3.60; mixed, $3.45@3.75, bulk $3.60@3.70.

There was no quotable change in Saturday's market for sheep and lambs. About 1,000 Western sheep, averaging 100 lbs, sold to arrive at $4.25. Lambs quotable at $4.00@5.75; native sheep, $2.50@4.40, and Westerns, $3.00@4.25.

Receipts of Western range cattle at Chicago thus far this year, 221,700, against 258,900 a year ago, and 382,300 two years ago, and 329,400 three years ago, being the smallest receipts since 1890.

Today's receipts are estimated at 18,000 cattle, 41,000 hogs, and 20,000 sheep, against 19,205 cattle, 40,305 hogs, and 14,867 sheep a week ago, and 13,359 cattle, 38,885 hogs, and 12,463 sheep a year ago. Over 49,000 hogs were received the corresponding Monday two years ago. Receipts for the week ending next Saturday are estimated at 68,000 cattle, 190,000 hogs, and 80,000 sheep, against 53,870 cattle, 182,379 hogs, and 76,705 sheep a year ago. The corresponding week three years ago, 76,997 cattle, 273,095 hogs, and 93,816 sheep arrived.

Last week's receipts of hogs, compared with the previous week decreased 44,500 at Chicago, 5,400 at Omaha, and 3,300 at St. Louis, while Kansas City increased 9,300. Compared with the corresponding week last year Chicago increased 89,000; Kansas City, 32,900; Omaha, 4,000; and St. Louis, 17,600.

Joe Osher, Emery Atwater, and Felix Gehrman marked 45,000 hogs for today and 200,000 for the coming week. George Pratt, Henry Lauer, and Bob Thompson, 40,000 and 200,000; Sam Wells, Harry Booth, and Jack Brittian, 40,000 and 190,000; John Cook, 43,000 and 200,000; Frank Bixby, 45,000 and 210,000; George Chandler, 38,000 and 175,000; Charley Goepper, 38,000 and 200,000; Charley Lennon, 42,000 and 200,000; and Tom Goggin, 45,000 and 175,000.

Packing droves of hogs averaging 301@365 lbs cost $3.50@3.60; 164@189 lbs, $3.70@3.73; and 125-lb pigs, $3.51. Armour bought 3,000; Anglo-American, 1,000; Boyd & Lunham, 500; Continental, 1,600; International, 600; Lipton, 1,000; Morris, 1,700; Swift, 3,000; and Viles & Robbins, 1,000.

Last week Chicago packers slaughtered 144,900 hogs, against 186,500 the previous week, 61,100 a year ago, and 177,200 two years ago. Armour packed 28,100, Anglo-American 14,000, Boyd & Lunham 10,000, Chicago 10,500, Continental 9,800, Hammond 4,300, International 12,900, Lipton 6,600, Morris 12,000, Swift 20,400, Viles & Robbins 7,100.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 1	19,205	298	40,305	14,867
Tuesday, Nov. 2	5,236	746	25,225	13,317
Wednesday, Nov. 3	15,098	353	31,988	14,219
Thursday, Nov. 4	11,241	299	30,888	15,921
Friday, Nov. 5	1,958	170	28,901	10,239
Saturday, Nov. 6	300	50	19,000	2,500
Totals	53,058	1,907	176,307	71,063
Previous week	58,256	1,945	220,881	84,249
Cor. week 1896	36,857	954	97,232	48,821
Cor. week 1895	60,811	2,340	222,295	72,313
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 1	4,152	124	6,658	1,745
Tuesday, Nov. 2	1,425	21	3,319	3,833
Wednesday, Nov. 3	3,819	69	4,974	2,600
Thursday, Nov. 4	4,251	126	5,104	1,059
Friday, Nov. 5	2,984	117	5,845	1,922
Saturday, Nov. 6	200		3,000	1,500
Totals	16,831	457	28,900	12,749
Previous week	19,029	441	30,817	17,224
Cor. week 1896	9,417	43	33,780	4,060
Cor. week 1895	16,876	85	41,135	7,003

Receipts last week with comparison at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	53,000	176,000	71,000
Kansas City	45,300	63,700	18,800
Omaha	20,900	19,600	17,100
St. Louis	15,300	35,300	7,500
Totals	134,500	294,900	114,400
Previous week	148,700	339,100	108,900
Cor. week 1896	76,700	161,500	79,000
Cor. week 1895	124,500	325,000	101,000
Cor. week 1894	121,400	320,500	104,100
Cor. week 1893	143,700	194,300	93,800

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; market steady; native beef steers, $4.00@4.90; Western steers, $3.70@4.30; Texas steers, $3.00@3.65; cows and heifers, $2.75@3.75; canners, $2.00@2.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves, $3.50@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 600; market strong to 5c higher; heavy, $3.40@3.50; mixed, $3.45@3.50; light, $3.50@3.62½; bulk of sales, $3.40@3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 100; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.70@4.20; fair to choice Westerns, $3.50@4.10; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $3.75@5.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 650, of which 400 are Texans; market steady; natives, shipping and export steers, $4.35@5.20; light and dressed beef and butchers' steers, $3.60@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.10; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.30; Texas and Indian steers, $2.90@4.00; Texas heifers, $2.10@3.30. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market strong to 5c higher; light, $3.50@3.70; mixed, $3.45@3.65; heavy, $3.50@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 400; market slow and lower; native muttons, $3.50@4.15; lambs, $4.50@5.40.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; Texas steers, $3.20@4.15; Texas cows, $2.30@3.00; native steers, $3.25@4.90; native cows and heifers, $1.25@3.95; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.25; bulls, $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; bulk sales, $3.45@3.55; heavies, $3.35@3.55; packers, $3.35@3.52½; mixed, $3.45@3.60; lights, $3.40@3.60; Yorkers, $3.55¼@3.60; pigs, $3.35@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market firm; lambs, $3.60@5.50; muttons, $2.50@4.60.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Steady; prime, $3.00@3.50; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.60. Hogs—Active and higher; best medium Western, $4.00; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $3.00@3.95; heavy hogs, $3.80@3.90. Sheep—Steady; choice, $4.20@4.30; common, $2.75@3.25; choice lambs, $5.30@5.50; common to good lambs, $4.00@4.20; veal calves, $6.50@7.00.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 555; exports, 1,198; beeves, 3,770 qrs beef. Calves—Receipts, 217; steady; veals, $5.00@7.75; grassers, $3.00@3.50; Westerns, $3.12½@4.37½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,951; market active; little firmer; sheep, $3.00@4.40; lambs, $5.00@5.87½. Hogs—Receipts, 1,929; steady at $3.80@4.10.

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The close of the week finds continued unsatisfactory conditions in the dry goods market. Immediate results are not encouraging and manufacturers refuse to gloss over the evils of the situation, even when it is urged that the prospects for 1898 trade are very bright. The print cloth report is very discouraging. The sales of the week have been only 173,000 pieces, of which but 10,000 were sixty-four squares at the abnormally low price of 2 5-16c now prevailing. The same dullness is reported locally in cotton lines. Buyers don't visit the market in large numbers and mail orders are scant. Both brown and bleached goods are sold slowly, and coarse colored cottons are without feature. Prints and ginghams show no improvement, and the business passing is in the shape of spring trading for shirtings and the like. Even in woolens the market is quiet, the buying of heavy weights being still withheld while reorders are small.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 6.—Credit balances, 65c; certificates closed 66¼c bid; shipments, 133,563; runs, 78,511.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 7.—Commissioner of Insurance Frederick A. Betts will make public tomorrow the report of his investigations of the National Life association of this city, the outcome of which was the requested resignation of President Fletcher and Director Wilbur, the voluntary resignation of H. T. Braman, the secretary, and the reorganization of the company. According to the report of the commissioner it became apparent in the early stages of the investigation that the officers of the association attempted in many ways to mislead the insurance department and the general public. The chief points of deception were:

"The suppression of death claims at the end of the year.

"Reporting to the Insurance department amounts as payments to beneficiaries, when, in reality, these amounts included payments to other people.

"Retaining upon the books of the association several million of insurance which the officers knew to have elapsed or not been taken during the years 1892-1896, inclusive.

"Reporting that death claims had been paid, when, in reality, they were not paid for some months afterwards.

"In settling death claims methods had been used to induce beneficiaries to accept less than the amounts due them."

The report also gives a detailed statement from the books of the association, which showed the many discrepancies reported by the commissioner.

Referring to the resignations of President Fletcher, Secretary Braman, and Director Wilbur, the report says: "In accepting these resignations the association dispensed with the services of officers whose methods, if continued, would have brought ruin and disaster to the interests of the policy-holders."

Commissioner Betts, in concluding his report, says: "I have the utmost confidence in the men now in charge." Stephen Balla, who was elected President last Thursday, will assume the duties of the position tomorrow.

FALSE CLEW TO C. M. CHARNLEY

Presbyterian Church Fund Absconder Is Not the Man Who Shipped for Japan.

Another clew to the whereabouts of Charles M. Charnley, who absconded with about $60,000 of Presbyterian church funds, has just been followed down to a fruitless end by the detectives of the American Security company. Something after the manner of those who claim to have seen Mrs. Luetgert, the officers of the trust company were positively informed that Charnley had been seen in Japan. It was also said that to reach that far country, from which absconders seldom return, Charnley had taken passage on a lumber barge out of Chicago as second cook, had taken a Grand Trunk train at Sarnia, Ont., and had gone to New York, England, and through the Suez Canal to the Orient.

The Security company's detectives found the boat in which it was said that Charnley had taken passage from Chicago, and the name of which is kept secret. It was ascertained that the man supposed to be Charnley was another man. The American Security company, which was on Charnley's bond, is still making quiet search for him.

Repartee.

He—"Where are you goin, my pretty maid?"

She—"I'm going to mind my own business, and you had better do the same."—Somerville Journal.

First Use of Coal for Fuel.

The first mention made of the use of coal as a fuel is in the records of the Abbey of Peterborough, in the year 850 A. D., where is found an entry for twelve cartloads of "fossil fuel."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Not Necessary to Go to France.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An Associated Press dispatch from Washington dated Oct. 25 says that our Consul at Ghent reports that a device has recently been invented and applied on the State railway of France for checking and stopping railroad trains by applying the brakes automatically to prevent accidents arising from the negligence of employés and other causes.

It is not necessary to go to France to see this invention in operation.

This system was invented by an American and was used on the Intramural railway at the World's Fair.

It was the greatest and most advanced invention displayed at the World's Fair for safety in railway travel and marks a revolution from the old methods of railroading.

This system has been used practically for four years on the South Side Elevated railroad and for two years on the Metropolitan elevated.

Chicago has been the first city in the world to adopt this improvement.

Public attention should be called to this fact.
GEO. H. BLISS.

The Absolute Need of Capital to Carry On Business.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To your question, "Would the people of this country be better off without capital or capitalists?" No, for the reason that whatever form of government we might have capital, whether represented by gold, silver, land, or the surplus product of the united people of this country, is essential and will be essential until a majority of the people now populating the world can be made to live as one family, guarding against famine and pestilence and satisfied to perform some kind of labor for their bread and board. When that time comes the world will be one vast poor farm and the man who would learn the world by travel that he might perfect himself in science and knowledge, would be subject to some power, and men with such power would become dictators, and any other would-be smart man might demand the same privileges.

To be without capital in this country of more than seventy millions of people, in time of war, plague, or famine, would mean a new India for the British Empire. Capital and capitalists are as necessary to the well being of the people of this country as a General or Captain is to an army until such time as the governments of Europe, which are ruled more by imperialism, take the first step in eliminating capital and capitalists.

In your issue of last Sunday E. B. D. writes: "When the people learn to put a literal translation upon the words, 'Do unto others as you would be done by,'" he forgets when quoting from the good book that the Creator turned Adam out, saying: "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread." What motive was in this?

What does a capitalist mean in this country? A few men—less than a century old—a small minority whose ancestry were poor, but in a new country where riches abounded, were made rich by being industrious.

Take the men who have amassed millions in the last forty years. Who are they? Men of ambition who made this nation one of the greatest on earth—erecting massive buildings and great improvements in farms, and building railroads in all parts of our country. A majority of them commenced as poor boys who had to scratch hard to get a start—all coming from the ranks of labor. Individualism and ambition have produced a wonderland in a few decades of our nation; and before a republican form of government is properly tested by enlightenment and science the theorists in divers tongues are preaching to the people the erection of a Tower of Babel among us.

Now, as far as the "millionaire" is concerned, there is nothing wrong about possessing millions unless he obtains it dishonestly and uses this money to oppress the people, and while the "millionaire" admits of no responsibility personally in the oppression of the people, it is done by the aggregation of wealth in the form of "trusts." Selfish individuals who form monopolies should realize that the millions squeezed from the people by destroying competition is the very rock upon which they will wreck themselves, and compel the people to resort to an arbitrary form of government, for trusts are a species of socialism.

A republic of equal rights is the ideal form of government, and individual liberty is its foundation. The individualism that created this great nation will assert itself, and, unless some unforeseen catastrophe occurs, will cure all the ills that beset us, caused by such rapid growth as ours, where men became millionaires from poverty in a short time, and millionaire becomes pauper again.

By returning to an honest administration of affairs, public and private, and arousing the people to the dangers of a socialistic community are the needs of the hour, for to my mind a socialistic government in less than 100 years would become the most despotic ever planted on the face of the earth, and a close analysis of the persons who are agitating this mode of living for the masses, display among themselves the very character that would predominate in a communistic body, dividing the people into small communities among themselves and their followers, and in a short space of time others would arise and put forth their theories warranted to cure all ills that threaten us in this "land of the free and home of the brave."

CHARLES M. MOORE, 5707 Drexel avenue.

Dearborn Avenue a Boulevard.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Within the last year a petition has been circulated and signed by property-owners on Dearborn avenue for the purpose of having that thoroughfare from Ohio street north to Lincoln Park made a boulevard and placed under the control of the Park commissioners. The necessary signatures were obtained, but the matter is still pending. Other petitions have been circulated for street car rights, and recently one has been introduced in the City Council for the purpose of granting to a company the right of laying tracks and running cars on the avenue from Kinzie street as far north as Chicago avenue. It is to be presumed that sufficient signatures of property-owners were obtained for this also. Probably something definite will be done in the above matters in a short time, and Dearborn avenue will either become a boulevard or a street car company will have the right of way thereon, and to protect itself and keep out competition will probably lay tracks and run cars.

Dearborn avenue should be a boulevard. If there is a street or avenue in Chicago of which this can be truly and emphatically said it is Dearborn avenue. It is an avenue of fine public buildings, like the Newberry Library and the Chicago Historical society edifice. It has elegant residences and stately churches. Leading directly into Lincoln Park from the south, it has in front of its entrance thereto the Lincoln monument. It is the convenient way of approach from the south, the way of the most impressive and beautiful views, and there is from no other direction an approach to the park that is its equal. It is straight, wide, and easily accessible throughout its course. As far as the present generation is concerned, and its children and its children's children, Dearborn avenue will remain the best, and, in fact, the only good approach to the park from the south to the thousands of people driving in carriages and riding on wheels from the South Side of the city, and from the West Side, through Jackson boulevard, and to the thousands of people who live on the North Side south of North avenue. If the park is to be of use and a means of recreation and pleasure to the people, Dearborn avenue should be a boulevard. This is demanded by the interests of hundreds of thousands of people. But the people, the public, have no voice in the matter, it would seem. The public be—quiet; at least it is expected to make no noise and to let the interests of those who care nothing for the park, nothing for the general convenience and pleasure, govern and control the use of this public thoroughfare, if a street can be termed in these days a public thoroughfare.

Those who are consulted in the matter, who do have something to say, are, first, the property-owners in the avenue. It is sad but true that the signatures of a majority of these property-owners in almost any given section can be obtained, for a slight consideration, to a petition giving the street to any company or corporation that will promise that consideration. It is probable that sufficient signatures could be obtained for the purpose of running a street car line clean into the park and through it, if the property-owners had this power. Human nature is so constituted that 50 cents in hand seems more than $50 in the vague and uncertain valuation of property. And so the interests of the public are not conserved by property-owners who live along the avenue and who, it would naturally be expected, would consider, above all things, the improvement of their property and the convenience, pleasure, and welfare of themselves and their neighbors and the thousands of Chicago's residents and visitors.

Street car companies also take an interest in the avenue, and it is natural that they should. They desire the franchise, the right to appropriate to their own use the street for years to come, and to run thereon street cars, and they desire this franchise and right without particular regard as to whether it would be profitable at the present time, or a convenience to any class of people of the city. Clark street on the west of Dearborn avenue has a car line; State street on the east has an electric line. In fact there is scarcely a street on the North Side that has not a line of cars on it, and yet, any street car company, for its own profit, and especially to keep out competition, looking into the future and seeing the benefits that would ultimately accrue, would be glad to obtain the right of way on Dearborn avenue. And so the rights of Chicago residents in Dearborn avenue, as in other streets, are not, it can be boldly said, looked after by the street car companies.

Aldermen are parties who have a voice in this matter, but a majority of them would probably say, on presentation of the subject to their consideration, that it was a matter outside of their wards and they did not care; if the property-owners wanted the street car line on the avenue, surely they ought to have it. And so the city fathers do not protect the people's rights in the street.

The matter stands in the position that the people, the public, whose the street really is, whose pleasure, business, and convenience ought, above all things, to be consulted, have nothing to say, and petty, selfish, and mercenary considerations have full control. The only thing to be done, considering the state of laws and statutes at the present time, is to make an effort to arouse public and popular sentiment to such an extent that the public welfare will be considered. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business" is unfortunately too true, but it is suggested, and earnestly suggested, that individuals, clubs, organizations, and all kinds of bodies of city residents who care at all to use and enjoy the streets and the parks and boulevards or to allow their children, their friends, and their neighbors to do so, take an interest in this matter; discuss it; agitate it; arouse those who are inactive; inform those who are ignorant of it, and, if possible, bring it to pass that Dearborn avenue, which, in the name of all that is just and right and equitable, ought to be a boulevard leading into the park from the south, be made so, and the interests and welfare of the city and its inhabitants in general be not subordinated to the greed, selfishness, and shortsightedness of a bare majority of property-owners and to the shrewdness, activity, and longsightedness of street car companies.

It is a matter for agitation. If the people's rights in the streets, parks, and boulevards have been taken away, let the people reassert those rights in a public sentiment of such power that it cannot be resisted. The rights are theirs, and theirs is the power to keep or retake those rights. They have the right to walk, ride on their bicycles, or drive in their carriages to the park along a boulevard, a thoroughfare made for pleasure and recreation, rather than for business and the noise of business. They have a right to quiet and rest, instead of the whir and whirr of electric cars and the clashing of gongs. They have a right to beautiful views, instead of a scene of netted wires and ungainly posts. They have a right to feel that their children are safe in the street, instead of dreading swift cars and rapidly driven teams.

These and others are the people's rights, and if they will not remain inactive, but in every way possible arouse a healthy, powerful, popular sentiment, these rights will be preserved to themselves and their children.

A NORTH-SIDER.

Coming Council of Volunteers.

The Volunteers of America will hold their annual territorial council at the Waverly Theater, 456 West Madison street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 10, 11, and 12. Representatives are sent from every post throughout the Northwest. Brigadier General Fielding and staff will be in command of all private councils and public meetings at this time.

Comparison of Two Periods in Stock Values.

Increases through recent unprecedented bull movement have been almost wiped out by declines as resistless and sensational as previous advances:

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	July 3.	Sept. 17.	Nov. 6.	Gain July 3 to Sept. 17.	Loss Sept. 17 to Nov. 6.	Gain July 3 to Nov. 6.
Central of New Jersey	84⅝	101⅝	87½	17⅛	14⅛	3⅛
Chesapeake and Ohio	17⅝	26⅞	20⅞	9⅛	6⅞	2⅞
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	83⅛	101⅞	92	18¾	9⅞	8⅞
St. Paul	83⅛	101⅞	90½	18⅜	11⅜	7
Chicago and Northwestern	116⅞	132⅛	119	15⅞	13	2⅛
Rock Island	74	95⅜	82⅛	21⅜	13⅛	8⅛
C., C., C. and St. Louis	24¼	41½	32	17¼	9½	8
Delaware and Hudson	109⅛	122	109⅞	13⅜	12⅛	⅛
Erie	14½	18⅞	14⅜	4⅜	4	⅜
Illinois Central	97¼	108⅝	99⅜	11⅜	8⅝	2⅛
Louisville and Nashville	50⅞	62⅛	53	11¼	9⅛	1⅛
Missouri Pacific	19⅛	39	27⅛	19⅞	11⅞	8⅛
New York, Ontario and Western	15	20	15⅛	5	4⅞	⅛
Reading	21⅜	29	26	7⅝	3	4⅝
American Sugar Refining	127⅜	153⅞	132	26⅜	21⅞	4⅝
Western Union Telegraph	84⅛	96⅝	85⅝	12½	11⅛	1⅛

CHICAGO STOCKS.

	July 10.	Sept. 18.	Nov. 6.	Gain July 10 to Sept. 18.	Change Sept. 18 to Nov. 6.	Change July 10 to Nov. 6
American Strawboard	29¼	29½	31½	....	2 gain	2 gain
Chicago City railway	230	240	225	10	15 loss	5 loss
Diamond Match	145	161	136½	16	24½ loss	8½ loss
Lake Street Elevated	14	21½	16⅞	7½	4⅞ loss	3 gain
Metropolitan West Side Elevated	4½	7½	6 no bid	3	1½ loss	1½ gain
New York Biscuit	50	63	62½	13	½ loss	12½ gain
North Chicago	230	244	225	14	19 loss	5 loss
West Chicago	105¼	110⅝	98	5⅛	12⅝ loss	7¼ loss
South Side Elevated	40⅞	56⅜	66¼	15⅜	10 gain	25⅜ gain
Chicago Gas	94¼	107⅜	94⅞	13⅛	13 loss	⅝ gain
Pullman	167	184⅞	167	17⅞	17⅞ loss	....

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ARE SURROUNDED BY FIRE.

Three Families Awakened to Be Saved from Flames in Girard Street Dwelling.

Flames were discovered on the first floor of the three-story brick building at 943 Girard street early yesterday morning. The building is owned by Paul Schneider, who lives with his family on the first floor. The flames spread rapidly and in a short time the building was filled with smoke.

Schneider was awakened before the fire had gained great headway, and after arousing his family he ran to the upper portion of the house and awakened Frank Hortz and his family, who lived on the second floor. John Copenhagen and his family, on the third floor, were also aroused, and they all took refuge in the street. The loss amounted to $750.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

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2300	E. T. RICHARDS.
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
3915	JUDSON A. ROOT.
4100	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th	A. K. LOWRY.
5040	Sorrow & Kerntorf.
Cor. 63d	CHLADEK BROS.
Cor. 66th	E. KOMIE.
WABASH AVENUE—	
362	A. M. LEVI.
515	AM. DIST. TL. CO.
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 20th	G. A. WECKLER.
MICHIGAN AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	WM. H. STOLTE.
HALSTED STREET—	
747	F. J. HONDLE.
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
Cor. 61st	H. A. HINCKLEY.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	C. W. GREEN & CO.
2200	E. WEBER.
2727	GEO. McDONALD.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	H. J. HOLTHOEFER.
4259	C. W. MARSCHAUS.
4700	JOHN I. BELL.
5037	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 51st	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	H. C. CHRISTENSON.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Forest-av.	W. H. LLOYD.
Cor. Wallace-st.	A. J. MILLER.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
Cor. Langley-av.	I. W. BLOOD.
210	WM. F. DATZ.
Cor. Calumet-av.	C. E. SUTTON.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	EU. C. KENYON.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake-av.	O. F. SCHMIDT.
408	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Lake-av.	JNO. CONRAD & CO.
Cor. Evans	N. LAPP.
Cor. Champlain	C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Madison	W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island	F. J. AMPHLET.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace-av.	A. F. SCHROEDER.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET—	
Cor. Honore	E. H. ELLIOTT.
SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Drexel-av.	C. F. SCHMERKER.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
WRIGHT STREET—	
Cor. 69th	E. G. BINZ.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
2458	C. M. TURNQUIST.
Cor. 31st	R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. 43d	J. M. Farnsworth & Co.
5310	E. KOPLITZ.
Cor. 55th	G. L. KIDDER.
Cor. 62d	L. N. EMPIE.
Cor. 66th	H. J. HOUGHTON.
Cor. 69th	HISGEN BROS.
STEWART AVENUE—	
Cor. 69th	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 63d	GOODENOUGH BROS.

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BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	STAIGER & FEINB'RG
WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison	H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMANN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
626	CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—	
239	C. H. HECK.
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
ERIE STREET—	
Cor. Noble	A. H. SCOTT.
GRAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Western-av.	W. L. FLINN & CO.
580	K. J. STAMM.
NORTH AVENUE—	
717	B. A. C. HOELZER.
857	G. FERNITZ.
887	H. C. NEIMANN.
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Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILL.
Cor. Leavitt	JOHN H. SULLIVAN.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1271	HENSEL BROS.
1209	F. E. McKENZIE.
Cor. Homan-av.	L. S. SCHRUEDER.
MADISON STREET—	
190	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278	DELL & CO.
389	PASSAIC PHAR.
490	J. C. WHITEFORD.
572	HENRY W. KURTH.
785	F. A. THAYER.
826	H. R. GILLESPIE.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1040	J. A. JOHNSON.
1249	B. VAN BUREN.
JACKSON STREET—	
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. California	F. O. CHRISTENSEN.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	D. GEYMER.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086	I. L. QUALES.
1595	MOYEN BROS.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
203	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	C. F. BROWN.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARRAR'S PHAR.
POLK STREET—	
Cor. California-av	W. A. PLICE.
TAYLOR STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	E. F. BLETTNERS.
TWELFTH STREET—	
422	CHAS. C. THIEL.
831	C. PATERA.
Cor. Kedzie-av.	L. P. LARSEN.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center-av.	A. M. Bronson & Son.
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Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av	JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. K. KELLET.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Jackson	O. S. BETTING.
260	JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—	
750	F. F. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley	D. M. SPAULDING.
2111	L. S. SCHRUEDER.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	JNO. S. HOTTINGER.
Cor. Fullerton	W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
722	G. M. BOALCH.
1659	W. KRAMER.
2520	V. KREMER.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.
SOUTHPORT AVENUE—	
Cor. Roscoe	F. J. BERGER.
BARRY AVENUE—	
Cor. Evanston	JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE—	
1336	A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZMENSKI.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	J. C. PICKARD.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av.	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted	GEORGE R. BAKER.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	R. H. BARBER.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	W. C. SHEDLER.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	STOLZ & BRADY.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL.	L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN, ILL.	A. H. LOOMIS.
EVANSTON, ILL.—	
633 Davis-st.	J. W. FAGIN.
1579 Maple-av.	JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL.	E. R. McCLELLAN.
RAVENSWOOD	M. FREDRICK.
WINNETKA, ILL.	GARRISON BROS.
GROSS PARK, ILL.	V. KREMER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE HORSE show or on elevated train, a gold lorgnette. Liberal reward if returned to C. N. STREET, Home Bldg.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR debts my wife, E. Maud, may incur, as she has left my bed and board. J. O. LITTLEHALES.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON 1ST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE.

PERSONAL—YOUNG LADY PALMIST WILL read hands of select few. Address S 407. Tribune.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL — ARBITRATION; SETTLEMENT without suit. FRANCIS M. WOODS, 63-71 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general officeman; experienced and well recommended. Address V 977. Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 27 years of age, neat appearance, 12 years' exper. in all branches of mdse business, such as furniture, bedding, tinware, crockery, harness, saddlery, novelties, etc., would like position as traveling salesman in the West; best of references; any kind of guarantee. Address EDSON WHITNEY, 723 Sprague-av., Spokane, Wash.

Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LICENSED ENGINEER and wife, no children, wants janitorship of steam heated flat bldg.; can do painting, paperhanging, and calcimining; repairing; best of reference. Address S 667. Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish houseman and butler. S 563. Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — PIANO PLAYER, BY a single Viennoise; A1 sight reader; fine dresser; theater, dancing school, music store, or private parties. Address X R 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED JANitor; has good references as to steam or furnace. Address V 975, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, AGE 20; good writer; references. S 701, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS woman cook; one who can manage hotel or first-class boarding-house; wages, $10 per week. Address S 311, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT WOMan, as care of a lady or children; can get first-class references. Address S 691, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH WOMAN—Washing and ironing to take home; can give best of references. LINDELL, 3516 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL AS second girl; first-class dressmaker; age 29 years. Address 388 W. Belmont-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES, OF SWEDish and German, employment office; first-class help furnished. 148 35th-st., near Grand-blvd.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—NORTH SIDE, AS RESidence governess; music, painting, languages; home chief consideration. MORTON, 5814 Princeton-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

PHARMACIST—REGISTERED, SINGLE, AND sober; German speaking preferred. 4259 Wentworth-av.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—INTELLIGENT AND REFINED ladies and gentlemen; salary and commission; permanent. Address S 715, Tribune office.

INSURANCE MEN AND MEMBERS FRATERnities can add $25 to $30 to their incomes by selling "The Newest Thing in Chicago." Call or address National Registry Co., 434 Rookery Bldg.

SALESMAN—SALARY WEEKLY, EXPERIence unnecessary. Brown Bros. Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN—
1 for Illinois.
1 for N. Wisconsin.
1 for W. Indiana.
1 for N. Minnesota.
3 for Iowa.
By an old established tea, spice, and cigar jobbing house, salesmen who have an established trade in THIS LINE. Address, with full particulars, X R 155, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, several men capable of handling high-priced editions of standard authors; also men for magazine installment books. 334 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIence in selling calendars need apply.
Chicago Art Calendar Co.,
Cor. Orleans and Ohio-sts.

SALESMEN—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN, for city trade. Call at 607 Masonic Temple.

SOLICITOR—ON SALARY; GOOD FIRE INSURance. Suite 31, 140 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—GOOD LIFE INSURANCE, AT large commissions. Call 1301 Madison-st.

Boys.

BOY—STRONG; ONE WELL ACQUAINTED with city; good chance for advance. Inquire Palmer House, room 647. Call at 6 p. m. Steady employment.

Trades.

STONESETTER—SMALL JOB; SOUTH SIDE. Address T 758, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

MAN—YOUNG, FOR BILLING ON S. P. TYPEwriter. 185 Dearborn-st., room 152.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTORS—PROMINENT INDUSTRIAL INsurance company wants three active men to qualify for collectors' positions. Call Room 1, 555 W. 63d-st., corner Wright-st.

FURNITURE BUYER—AN OLD ESTABLISHED house needs the services of energetic man; a permanent, lucrative position is offered to one that can invest $2,000 in shares of the company. Address V 976. Tribune office.

JANITOR—STEAM HEAT; SINGLE MAN PREferred. 346 Ogden-av.

MAN—TO SECURE ENGAGEMENTS FOR AN experienced and successful entertainer. Call any morning before 10 a. m. at 492 Bowen-av., Flat B.

MEN—TWO RELIABLE MEN TO SELL HOUSEhold goods from wagon; no experience necessary. Apply American Wringer Co., 100 Lake-st., city.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD SWEDISH, $5; 3 IN FAMILY. 5509 Monroe-av.

GIRL—YOUNG, TO HELP WITH CARE OF baby and second work. Apply 506 E. 53d-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede or Norwegian preferred; references. 1129 N. Western-av.

Employment Agencies.

GIRLS—FIRST-CLASS, FOR FIRST-CLASS families. 635B N. Clark-st.

STENOGRAPHER—EXTRA GOOD LONGHAND writer, $10. 185 Dearborn-st., room 152.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—TO DO PASTING. APPLY EARLY. 5th floor, 66 Wabash-av.

LADY—EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT, IN DENtal office. DR. MELZE & SON, 209 Inter Ocean Building.

YOUNG LADIES—OF FINE FIGURE; ALSO men and children, to pose in "Visions of Art." Apply at 10 a. m. Monday and Tuesday to MRS. ELITCH, second floor, Hopkins' Theater Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

GENERAL AGENTS—FOR OUTSIDE; SALary, expenses, and commission guaranteed; permanent; small cash security required. Address S 716, Tribune office.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $80 A WEEK—Greatest agents' seller ever invented; both canvassing and general agents needed. Particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—Easy payments, unlimited lessons. Patterns cut to fit, 50c. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A BOOMER FURNACE TO MAKE way for steam; now heating 12 rooms at 541 W. 62d-st.
JOHN MABBS.

WORLD'S FAIR HOTELS FURNITURE, CARpets, and bedding for sale at the South Side Commission House, 3811-3819 State-st. Open until 9 p. m.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

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ARMOUR INSTITUTE — COURSES OF INstruction in shorthand and typewriting; day and night school. For further information address
RUPERT P. SoRELLE.

HOME LIFE IN FRANCE—GENTLEMEN'S sons are received in the family of a professor at the Lycée de Grenoble [Isère]; private tuition; best references. Apply to M. E. CONARD.

MANDOLIN, BANJO, GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS. CARL DAUBER, studio 412 Handel Hall, 40 E. Randolph-st.; open day and evening.

WORKERS DESIRING TO EARN DEGREES IN medicine, law, dentistry address B 746, Tribune.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED — AS PIANO PLAYER by a single Viennoise; A1 sight reader; fine dresser; theater preferred. X R 10, Tribune.

LADY MUSICIANS—FOR BRASS BAND; MUST double in orchestra; also lady with trap drums; long engagement. Address V 831, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers. Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

A BOWEN FURNACE.

to make way for steam; now heating 12 rooms at 541 62d-st.
JOHN MABBS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—PARTY WITH $1,000 FOR ALASka business; can make $5,000 in 90 days. Address S 739, Tribune office.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL. P. M. WOLSEIFFER, 201 Clark-st., near Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3616 ELLIS PARK—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front parlor and alcove with or without board; nice, homelike place; price very reasonable.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding; nice rooms, select location.

North Side.

710 BURLING-ST.—LADY WITH NICE HOME wants one or two children to board. Terms reasonable.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American plan; furnished rooms, single or en suite; private baths; also two suites, furnished, with bath.

HOTEL RICHMOND [EUROPEAN], STATE and Van Buren-sts, business center—75c to $2 a day; special weekly rates; steam heat, elevator.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — LADIES HAVING BOARDING-houses or respectable private homes with rooms to rent kindly call 1404 Great Northern Bldg.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, COR. 13th-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated and under new management; large and well-furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from business district; special rate to permanent guests.
BRIAN P. PHILPOT, Prop.

TO RENT—"THE PARKER," 83-85 31ST-ST.—Cut rates! Cut rates!! 100 cozy rooms; European plan, $1.50 up; American, $5 up; excellent cafe.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—NEWLY furnished rooms, single or en suite; modern improvements; gentlemen only. 17 E. Congress-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT BASEMENT rooms, steam heat, electric light, etc. Apply to janitor, 376 Dearborn-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ALL PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-class rooms or board call 1404 Great Northern Building. All information and assistance free.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN STONE FRONT 10-ROOM house; hardwood floor, range, shades. Apply to owner, 3732 Forest-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, ILL., MODERN 12-room house, in excellent location; 5c fare; good schools; immediate possession; $20 per month. Tel. Main 4338. ROSE & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN FLATS.
THE ROCHESTER.
Corner South Park-av. and 23d-st.
4 rooms, $25.
Steam heat, elevator, gas ranges, all modern conveniences; best kept building on South Side.
LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6 ROOMS, WITH BATH, IN good condition, n. w. corner of 16th-st. and Wabash-av., in Huntington Block; rent, $18 and $20 per month; janitor on premises. Apply to A. E. SPINK, Room 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—4229 LAKE-AV., 6-ROOM FLAT, new, finished in curley birch and oak; steam heat, all modern.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, $13 TO $15; STEAM heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service; private storerooms; good light. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—7302 LANGLEY-AV., DETACHED, six rooms, first-class, $11.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLAT, $13; NEW bldg., nr. elevated; cor. 44th-av. and Congress-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM MODERN FLATS, near the lake; walking distance to business center. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—1023 WELLINGTON-AV., ELEGANT 6-room flat, $15; every modern convenience; balance of November free. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU WANT YOUR property rented, place with us. If you have not already a tenant, we will hustle and find you one. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 305-10, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR WINTER, FURnished flat, strictly modern, first-class; choice location; send particulars. S 658, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—FOR MEDICAL OFFICE, FURnished, including static machine, or will sell. MR. LION, 148 State-st., fourth floor.

TO RENT—OFFICES SUITABLE FOR MEDical or similar purposes; furnished or unfurnished. MR. LION, 148 State-st., fourth floor.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LODGE halls. JOHN H. JOHNSON, 70 Adams-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST.—LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MRS. DR. BENSEN'S PRIVATE HOME FOR ladies desiring an expert specialist in all delicate diseases of women; prompt relief and speedy cure in monthly irregularities; success guaranteed or money refunded; separate apartments for legitimate cases; experienced nurse always on hand. No matter what your trouble is, we can help you. Call and see us in time. Consultation free. Located at 111-113 Honore-st. Take Madison-st. cable to the door. Down-town office, Hotel Richmond, cor. State and Van Buren-sts. Hours, 10 to 6. Room 4.

OFFICE 148 STATE-ST., ROOMS 1 AND 2, Near Madison.
MRS. DR. GERICKE, Chicago's leading and most successful lady physician, treats all female complaints and keeps private home for ladies during any illness; information free.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 3754 COTTAGE Grove-av., cures all female troubles and monthly irregularities by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LICENSED physician; tumors and woman's complaints a specialty; never failing method; painless; no operation; no danger; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark-st.

LADIES DESIRING CONFIDENTIAL MEDical advice, safe and sure in all complaints, or private home during illness of any kind, call on MRS. DR. SWARZ, 279 W. Adams-st., nr. Morgan.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph. Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

MRS. DR. TAESCHLER, 358 W. RANDOLPH-st., licensed home for ladies; obstetrical cases, $15; board and care, $4 weekly upward; consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

CANCERS AND CANCEROUS TUMORS POSItively cured without any operation or cutting. Send for complete treatise on cancers. 253 W. Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill. DR. FRANKLIN BROOKS.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 years' experience; advice free; medicine, $1. 182 State-st.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 39 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. WOOD, SPECIALIST IN ALL DELICATE diseases of women, female irregularities, etc. Private home for patients. 121 La Salle-st. 10 to 4.

VARICOCELE CURED IN ONE TREATMENT; no detention from business. Harvard Medical Institute, 52 Dearborn-st.

MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 1A, 209 STATE-ST.—Specialist in all diseases of women; success guaranteed in every case undertaken; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM, LADIES' PHYSICIAN. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours 10 to 6.

MRS. DR. MARTIN, SPECIALIST IN ALL DISeases of women. 211 State-st., Room 1.

DR. MARS, 334 W. 12TH-ST., ALL FEMALE complaints treated for $5; letters answered.

DRS. COUCHOND, 734 WELLS-ST., COMFORTable home for ladies during confinement, $10.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE—$100 CASH WILL purchase the fast-pacing and family horse Joe Hooker; he is 7 years old, weighs 1,075 pounds, very handsome and stylish, seal brown, perfectly sound; can pace in 2:35; lady can drive him anywhere; will stand without tying, and is one of the best and safest horses in the city; sold on account of owner removing from the city; also fine extension-top cut-under surrey, elegant boulevard stanhope, and handsome runabout wagon; fine surrey and buggy harness, sold separate. Apply owner's stable, 3925 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINE SPAN OF RED CHESTNUT coach horses, 16 hands, 6 years old, acclimated and city broke. 3427 Wabash-av.

HORSES WINTERED AT OUR FARM NEAR Hinsdale, Ill.; best of care guaranteed. BAKER BROS., 72 Dearborn-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

FINE JOB PRINTING IN EXCHANGE FOR A stylish driving horse, heating stove, coal, printing material, or anything useful. T 984, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness in exchange for Knabe piano. Call at 259 W. Madison-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

WILL SELL $50 BLACK BRAIDED, TAILOR-made gown, silk lined; almost new; for $25. Address V 978, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-hand safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—762 63D-CT.—
STONE-FRONT FLAT BUILDING.
762 63D-CT.
ENGLEWOOD.
Price only $4,300, worth double; taken for debt; terms, one-third cash and 6 per cent interest.
Owner, 511 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—5825 JACKson-av., two-flat building, stone front, steam heat, hardwood interior, gas ranges and grates; rented for $600 per annum; worth $7,000; will sell for $5,000; close to the university. M. WALKER & CO., 362 E. 63d-st. 'Phone Oakland 208.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, $1,950; WORTH $2,800; only 2 blocks to Cottage Grove cars; 2 stories; Wolf's plumbing; lot, 25x125; $300; balance easy. Address X R 154, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SNAP—INGLESIDE-AV., NEAR 65th-st., 25x126, $1,375. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FOR A FINE HOME ON THE boulevards or in Kenwood go to MATSON HILL.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MODERN 2-STORY 7 AND 8 ROOM flat building; West Side, between Ashland-blvd. and Wood-st., near Polk; downtown in 10 minutes on Metropolitan L or on street cars, Paulina via Madison or Lake, or on Harrison, Van Buren, Taylor, or 12th-st. cars; clear; title perfect; will sacrifice heavily to get money to protect my business; buyer may occupy upper flat immediately. Address S 878, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—928 TURNER-AV.—RESIDENCE—This handsome brick residence with all conveniences I will sell for $3,600, $1,600 down, balance at 6 per cent; worth $4,500; owner. Call and see it today. Will sell furnished if desired.

FOR SALE—414 AUSTIN-AV., FLATS—I WILL take $3,800 for this property; worth $6,500; alley corner; two buildings. H. L. BURNETTE, 511 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., BETWEEN HOMAN and Kedzie, 30x193, bargain, $3,000. Adams-st., near Homan-av., 25x180, $2,750. T 451, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—TO GET MONEY TO protect my business will sacrifice my residence in La Grange; 9 rooms; modern; south side; clear; title perfect; hot and cold water, bath, electric lights; sewered; paved street; 3 minutes to Stone-av. suburban station C., B. & Q. Ry.; also electric cars to city via Lake-st. L; finest suburb around Chicago; 30 minutes to city; free delivery from State-st. stores; possession now or May 1. Address S 842, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—WASHINGTON-blvd.; 9-room residence, just completed, all modern improvements; lot 50x150; easy terms; $6,000. Address X R 101, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSton and other north shore suburbs. Also loans. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1165 Tacoma.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3 OF THE BEST FARMS IN LAporte County, Indiana, the best farming country that lays outdoors. One farm of 168 acres, good improvements, 20 acres of hard maple grove; this farm is beautiful in every respect; price, $12,000. One farm of 100 acres, extra good improvements; price, $6,000. One farm of 275 acres with 3 large barns, 2 houses, hardwood timber; price, $20,000; these farms are clear of incumbrance; I will take ½ in trade on any one of these farms in good clear Chicago property; no equities.
C. H. GEIST, owner,
115 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA—To parties who will devote a few days to examining our special bargains in citrus fruit lands at Ontario, California, the most productive and beautifully located orange and lemon district in the State, I offer special inducements to go with our excursion leaving Chicago Nov. 15.
OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA, 25 acres of finest orange land; five acres of it choice budded five-year-old grove; good crop on trees; $3,000; go with our excursion Nov. 15 and see that and other property; special inducements.
OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE TRACT, CLOSE IN, THAT owner will trade for clear property and cash. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, OPEN LOTS, IN exchange for dentistry. Address X R 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—2-STORY BRICK FLATS ON THE West Side; if a bargain will sell quick. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

IF YOU HAVE CITY REAL ESTATE OR FARMS to sell or exchange see us.
KEYES & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOTS, VALUE $500 TO $700, IN exchange for dentistry. Address X R 142, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments; short time loans made.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

WM. F. LUBEKE,
MORTGAGE BANKER,
172 Washington-st.
Loans on improved Chicago real estate at 5 and 6 per cent; quick service; no delay; building loans a specialty.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED ON CHICAGO IMPROVED and vacant real estate, and to build, at lowest market rates; no delay, as we pass on security. BODDIE BROTHERS, 140 Dearborn-st. Tel. Main 3371.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

TO LOAN—MONEY—
LOW RATES ON GOOD LOANS.
SPECIAL AMOUNTS OF $800 AND $1,000
ON CITY OR SUBURBAN.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

SPECIAL— —SPECIAL— —SPECIAL $45,000 at 5 per cent; no commission; must be very choice South or North Sides.
M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st., Tel. 5197.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

THE COMMONWEALTH LOAN BUILDING Assn., 410 Home Insurance Building, has funds to loan without commission at current rates.
C. A. DAY, President. C. L. NORTON, Secy.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

LOANS ON CHICAGO PROPERTY AT LOWEST market rates. J. D. HARVEY, First Natl. Bank Bldg.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR VAcant, $300 and upward, in sums to suit.
PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent on impd. Chicago real estate, building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4313 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL—NOVEMBER FUNDS, 5 PER CENT; building loans, 6 per cent.
W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WILL BUY 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good improved or vacant. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES; NO DElay. A. P. MacKINNON & CO., 80 Dearborn-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN
Wishing to borrow money privately on their diamonds, jewelry, watches, etc., call on S. HEYMAN, Suite 512 Chicago Opera-House Bldg., entrance 112 Clark-st. Reference, First Nat'l Bank.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WISHING A LOAN on diamonds or any first-class collateral security; private party; reasonable rates. Hotel Normandie, Michigan-av. and 12th-st. H. H. INGHAM.

LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES CONFIDENTIALLY on furniture and pianos in sums to suit; part payments taken and costs reduced; lowest rates. 70 La Salle-st., 3d floor, Room 34.

DON'T BORROW MONEY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., UNTIL YOU GET MY RATES. F. G. WRIGHT, 409 1ST NATL. BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR own names, holding positions with responsible concerns; easy payments. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED SALARIED MEN on easy payments. 54, 185 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow what you need on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS.
You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION; YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

ANY PERSON
TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED
and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. We loan our own money, and can give the lowest rates. We loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., room 702.
Near Monroe; also 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice]. Englewood office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
851 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removing them from your possession; I loan to respectable people only and have the best class of trade in the city; to any one that is temporarily embarrassed and wishes to obtain a loan privately and desires to be treated honestly call on A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

I LOAN HONEST PEOPLE, SCHOOL TEACHers, wholesale clerks, police, and firemen, accompanied by their wives; monthly payments; no publicity; please consult S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE ON weekly or monthly payments. 16, 86 Washington.

MINES AND MINING.

JOIN OUR MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE EXPEDItion of over 100 experts to golden Alaska on our own steamer; success, pleasure, safety. Alaska Union Gold Mining Co., 92 State-st., Chicago.

KLONDIKE GOLD—MAP OF NEW FIELDS free; new route and other information. Alaska Mining and Trading Co., 204 Dearborn, Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BOARD OF PIANO AND ORGAN EXPERTS.

No board of judges selected to pass upon the relative merits of musical instruments at any International Exposition has ever contained as many experts as are constantly employed in the five large Kimball factories.

Men with years of experience in leading factories of the world and recognized authorities in their respective departments are in charge of every detail of construction of the KIMBALL PIANOS, KIMBALL REED ORGANS, and KIMBALL PIPE ORGANS.

All the component parts are made in the Kimball factories, and no imperfection in material or workmanship is allowed a place in a Kimball instrument.

Hence the approval of the world's most eminent musicians and the award for "SUPERLATIVE MERIT" at the WORLD'S FAIR, an honor not accorded any other musical instrument.

Plain figures on all instruments and the selling price to one and all alike. Easy payments accepted.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., so. of Jackson-st.

EVER GREATEST OFFERED
EVER GREATEST OFFERED
Bargains Hallet & Davis Pianos
Bargains Hallet & Davis Pianos
Bargains Hallet & Davis Pianos
Hallet & Davis Pianos Bargains
Hallet & Davis Pianos Bargains
Hallet & Davis Pianos Bargains

A FEW extraordinary bargains in slightly used, but good as new, instruments; also a few discontinued styles, at VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, well worth your while to investigate.

New, modern, up-to-date, fancy cased, fully warranted uprights, $157. By all means the greatest value for the money now obtainable. Stool and scarf of latest style free with each instrument.

Easy terms if desired. Tuning and repairing skillfully done. Hallet & Davis Company, Manufacturers, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd. Factory, Boston. Established, 1839.

LYON, POTTER & CO., STEINWAY HALL.
Offer great inducements in slightly-used grand and upright pianos. Buyers are invited to call at once.

UPRIGHTS, $100 UPWARDS.
GRANDS, $200 UPWARDS.

Easy terms if desired. Old pianos taken in exchange at full value. In new pianos we have Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazelton, Sterling, and Huntington. See our colonial styles. Stylish and attractive pianos for rent. Expert tuning and repairing.

Telephone Har. 780.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 Van Buren-st., Steinway Hall.

DON'T BUY A PIANO
Until you have investigated the merits of the
MASON & HAMLIN,
VOSE & SONS,
SMITH & BARNES.
Reasonable prices. Favorable terms.
BIG BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Squares, $25. Uprights, $100. Organs, $15 upwards.
Get our catalogues and prices.
J. A. NORRIS CO.,
250, 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DO YOU KNOW A PIANO BARGAIN WHEN you see one? Just get our prices on these:
2 Chickerings.
1 Arion.
1 Burdett.
1 Carlisle.
1 Chase Bros.
Some new ones coming in worth seeing, too.
Chickering-Chase Bros. Piano Co.,
Wabash-av., opp. Auditorium.

$6.00 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A FIRST-class new upright piano, fully warranted for seven years; light wood cases; prices, $155, $175, and $200 each.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

$50 BUYS A MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO; $145 buys a Sterling upright piano, $135 buys a Chickering upright piano; Steinway, Fischer, Mason & Hamlin uprights; $5 monthly payments. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

BUY A GOOD PIANO—OUR PRICES ARE lower than are usually asked for inferior instruments. Call and examine our stock. We sell on terms to suit customers. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO, ALMOST NEW; rosewood case, 7 1-3 octaves, three unisons, latest patterns, $145; also second-hand Hardman upright piano, $125; easy payments.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$3 AND $4 PER MONTH—NEW UPright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

$125, $135, AND $145 EACH—GOOD TONE UPright pianos, various makes; payments, $10 cash, $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

J. O. TWICHELL SELLS STECK PIANO,
Haines Bros. piano, Poole piano.
No fancy prices; payments; old pianos taken in exchange. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

LEFT ON SALE—BAUER UPRIGHT PIANO, antique oak, large size; as good as new; can be bought for little over half original price.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 226-228 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERING great bargains during summer months. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Mgr., 215-217 Wabash-av.

WEGMAN, BRAUMULLER, BRYANT, AND other pianos; easy payments; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one short flight.

$150—DECKER BROS. UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

$135—VOSE & SONS LARGE UPRIGHT PIANO in perfect order.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

CLOSING OUT SLIGHTLY USED CHICKERing, Kimball, and Shoninger upright pianos, very cheap. Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

NEED MONEY—WILL SACRIFICE MY ELEgant high grade upright piano cheap for cash; used short time. 3612 Rhodes-av.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

FALL
CLEARING SALE
OF GOOD BICYCLES—

Ramblers,
Ideals,
Other makes,
New and second-hand.

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,

35 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business. 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. L. RUF,
1443 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Between 14th and 15th-sts.,
CLAIRVOYANT, MEDIUM, AND
SCIENTIFIC ASTROLOGER.

This Sagacious Soceress and Phrophetess is credited with foretelling many important events.
CONSULTATIONS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
Call it whatever power you may, I know not what it is myself, but I have the gift of foretelling things in the world. Some say it is Spiritualism, and others Divination.

MRS. L. RUF

can be consulted as above on all affairs of BUSINESS, LOVE, MARRIAGE, SPECULATION, LAWSUITS, DIVORCES, SICKNESS, LUCKY DAYS AND LUCKY NUMBERS, AND BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
DESCRIBES FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.
She is the most successful medium on earth, and is a natural-born medium. She tells your entire life, gives advice in business, removes evil influences, and never fails to bring the separated together; tells if your friends are false or true; causes happy and speedy marriage with the one you desire; every hidden mystery truthfully revealed; describes your future husband; gives correct dates of marriage, and also gives the full name. Remember she should not be classed with the many pretenders found practicing in the country, for she advertises nothing but what she can do.
Will remove your enemies, family trouble, restore lost affections, and make marriage with the one you love.
She has by her advice prevented many family troubles.

MRS. L. RUF,
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
1443 Michigan-av., between 14th and 15th-sts.

MRS. H. NOEL, A1 CLAIRVOYANT; BUSINESS, legal, confidential; terms moderate; circles Saturday evening. 295 Marshfield-av., near Harrison.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALL THIS WEEK WE WILL PRINT 1,000 fine business cards or 1,000 envelopes for $1. Billheads, noteheads, or statements, $1.50 per 1,000. First-class, up-to-date work. Call and see Smalley Printing Co., 401 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners for rent.

FOR SALE—PRINTING OFFICE; MUST BE sold on account of death of owner; a bargain for a cash buyer. Call or address MRS. F. HETTINGER, 147 Illinois-st.

NEWSPAPER MAN WISHES TO BUY ALL OR controlling interest in successful daily paper in town within 250 miles of Chicago. Address S 300, Tribune office.

$4,500 SPOT CASH, MONDAY, NOV. 8, WILL secure best Rep. provincial newspaper, daily, weekly, and job office, in Northwest; profits over $3,500; write or wire. Address T 382, Tribune.

FOR SALE — PAYING FINE METAL WORK mfg. business; well established; requires two to conduct; $6,500; no agents. Address T 522, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BUFFET IN THE "WALdor," 1526 Wabash-av.; fine fixtures; $75. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

$5,000—ACCOUNTANT WITH THIS AMOUNT can secure a good opening in manufacturing concern. Address S 318, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

W. B. MORRISON & CO., 404 AND 410 BALTImore Building, 21 Quincy-st., dealers in high grade typewriters of leading standard makes; most complete line of first-class machines to select from; nice typewriters of the different makes for rent. Call or address W. B. MORRISON & CO., 404 and 410 Baltimore Building, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	‡NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

‡K'r W. II., Nv. 13, 10 am	‡Fulda....Dec. 4, 10 am
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 am	*A. Victoria, Dc. 11, 10 am
‡Werra, Nov. 27, 10 am	‡Ems, Dec. 18, 10 a. m.

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd,
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents,
N. W. Cor. Randolph	2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
and La Salle-sts.,	H. Claussenius & Co.,
Chicago.	Gen'l West. Agts.,
	80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT—BY THE Twin-screw Express S. S. Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line. Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada [Alhambra], Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche [Nice], Bizerta [Tunis], Alexandria [Cairo and Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem and Dead Sea], Beyrouth [Damascus], Constantinople, Athens, Canea [Crete], Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N.-w. corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.,
CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
At 10 a. m.

Paris..........Nov. 10	St. Louis........Nov. 24
St. Paul.........Nov. 17	Paris..........Dec. 1

Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Indiana.........Nov. 13	Belgenland.....Nov. 20

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Noordland......Nov. 10	Kensington.....Nov. 24
Friesland.......Nov. 17	Westernland......Dec. 1

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Nov. 9, 9 am	Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 am
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 am	Aller, Tu., Dec. 7, 9 am
Kaiser, Tu., Nov. 23, 2 pm	Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller..................Saturday, Nov. 6, 9 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.............Tuesday, Nov. 30, noon
H. H. Meier..............Thursday, Dec. 16, noon
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Ethiopia ..Noon Nov. 13	Furnessia...Noon Dec. 4
Anchoria...Noon Nov. 27	Ethiopia....Noon Dec. 18

NEW YORK, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS:

Victoria..9 a. m., Nov. 9	Scindia...3 p. m., Dec. 4
Bolivia..10 a. m., Nov. 27	

For passage tickets or drafts for any amount apply to Anchor Line office. 176 Jackson-st. Tel. Main 1505.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2061.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, fastest and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA.
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck ....Nov. 11
Hamburg service by twin-screw Mail S. S.
Palatia ....Nov. 20 | Prussia ....Nov. 27
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..............Nov. 18, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..Nov. 27, 1 p. m.
GAELIC.................................Dec. 7, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

FALL TOURS TO EUROPE—
Special parties to central Europe, Spain, Algiers, Egypt, Palestine, the Nile, and
AROUND THE WORLD.
Programs ready; all facilities; foreign travel; Tourist Gazette with map, by mail, 10c.
HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Tourist Agents.
Tel. M. 3778. 220 S. Clark-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unexcelled accommodations for all classes.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Exp. 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of fall parties and Excursionist. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—
For Racine daily at 8 p. m.; Milwaukee, daily, 8 p. m.; Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs.; Kewaunee and Ahnapee, 8 p. m. Wed. and Thurs.; Green Bay, Wed. and Sat., 8 p. m.; Menominee and Marinette, Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 8 p. m.; Escanaba and Gladstone, Sat., 8 p. m.; Manistique, Sat., 8 p.m.; Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Main 3629.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 p. m. Dock and office, 1 State-st. 'Phone Main 4648.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†2:10 pm
St. Louis Limited Express....	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited....	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express...	* 9:15 pm	*7:20 am
Forrest Accommodation......	† 8:10 am	†6:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*7:35 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:32 pm	*7:20 pm
Detroit Day Express...........	† 9:35 am	†4:25 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*7:35 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2560 Main.

*Daily †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	† 6:45 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:30 am * 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local..	* 3:16 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721]. Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denv., Portland, D. Moines	* 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:05 am
Black Hills and Deadwood...	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R...	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	† 8:15 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison..	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 8:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas......	* 6:20 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee...	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. a8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., s6:35 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., *6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4:00 p. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. a Daily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim..	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur......	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special...	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special...	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur......	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train..............	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur......	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail.......	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth..	† 2:55 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex..	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee........	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line...	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger.........	* 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle..	†10:30 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex..	† 5:00 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex...		† 1:00 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines......	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail..	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Joliet Express.................	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation........	* 4:05 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls..	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation........	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp..	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer....	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln.	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colo......	*10:10 pm	¶ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	¶ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	‡11:30 pm	¶ 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill......	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa..	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy.......	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk..	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator..........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska..	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis....	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy.....	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis...	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub..	† 2:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	‖ 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	‖ 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City..	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota..	‡ 6:30 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	‡ 6:30 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la..	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City.	‡10:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota..	‡10:00 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver...	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. ‖Sun. only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express....	† 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California.	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, & Utah..	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited............	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express.....	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special...	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited..............	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail............	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express.........	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison.	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet...........		* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet..	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah, & Tex..	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico....	*10:25 pm	* 9:00 pm

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays 6 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville...	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special.	*10:10 am	*8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited.	* 7:00 pm	*8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville...	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion............	†10:10 am	†8:17 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil......	† 1:30 pm	†1:45 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg......	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville..	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati.......	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express.......	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East......	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington...	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg.....	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington...	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited...	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington...	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York..	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville..	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati.......	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East......	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle..	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East.......	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park Row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. July 4, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express.......	† 7:20 am	† 3:10 pm
New Y'k and Boston Special.	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	*12:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw..	† 5:15 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express.......	* 9:50 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw..	* 9:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express............	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper.	‡11:40 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central timetable.

MONON ROUTE [CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS and Louisville Railway]. Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton.	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton...	11:50 am	8:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation....	8:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton....	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville....	8:58 pm	7:20 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express..................	‡ 6:35 am	‡ 7:45 pm
Limited Fast Mail............	* 8:00 am	* 9:25 am
New York & Boston Special.	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express..............	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:10 am
Lake Shore Limited...........	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
New York & Boston Express.	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Special Mail..................	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 am	† 6:15 pm
N. Y., Was. Vest. Express.	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Was. and Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.....	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express..	10:35 am	9:00 pm
New York and Eastern Express..	3:05 pm	4:30 pm
New York and Boston Express..	10:15 pm	7:50 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main [illegible].

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local................	‡7:30 am	[illegible]
New York and Boston.........	*3:00 pm	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo........	*3:00 pm	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation..	*4:10 pm	9:20 am
New York and Boston.........	*8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.....	*6:00 pm	7:25 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville.....	*9:00 am	[illegible]
Washington Express..........	11:00 pm	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Louisville.....	*9:00 pm	*7:15 am

"FOR THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW."
Our Millinery Department has especially prepared to meet requirements for this annual society event.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"FOR THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW."
Costumes, Gowns, Outer Garments, Gloves, etc., in just the shades, colorings, and styles to be desired.

This great retail establishment is a "store of confidence"

in the fullest and broadest meaning of the words.

The entire community has long since learned to trust *absolutely* this store—to *believe* its statements—to *depend* upon its goods—to *endorse* its methods, and we strive to continually merit this feeling of extreme trust, no matter at what cost. . . . In these "end of the century" years of reckless efforts to secure business by fearfully exaggerated advertising and by very questionable methods, we insist that this store shall stand out prominently as the leading example of *successful, progressive, straightforward* merchandising—that it shall unite *all of the best ideas* and inventions of modern retailing with the *strictest* integrity of this or any other decade of years. . . . . . We have also repeatedly stated and proven another important point and we hear it acknowledged hourly by customers in our different departments. The point is this:

"Our prices are absolutely the lowest"—not for one day in the week only, but every day in the year.

NOTE:—The beautiful "CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW" occurs this week—beginning tomorrow (Tuesday). . . This annual event has grown to be a recognized society affair, in which handsome costumes as well as prize-winning flowers are greatly in evidence. . . Our departments are all magnificently prepared to supply requirements.

Black Dress Goods.

Extraordinary values (*without any exaggeration*) in some of the season's most fashionable black fabrics. These we recently were fortunate enough to secure at valuations which enable us to offer them at the following, hitherto, *impossible* prices:

English Figured, Black Mohairs, made of bright Mohair Wool—42 inches wide—large and small figures—*regularly $2.00 per yard*	$1.00
46-inch soft-finished, Black Cashmere Double—*regularly $1.25 per yard*	$1.00
46-inch Cloth-back, Black Drap d'Ete—*regularly $1.50 per yard*	$1.25
60-inch Heavy English Black Cheviot; this is an excellent tailor-suiting, and of sufficient body for Cape or Jacket material. Per yard	$1.50
48-inch Black Storm Serge—48-inch English Black Cheviot—48-inch Basket Cloth—48-inch Granite Cloth—48-inch Momie Cloth—48-inch Wide Diagonal—46-inch Figured Basket Cloth —*sterling value* at—per yard	$1.00

Dainty Textures In Lace Dept.

Thanksgiving thoughts of gown and throat decoration. We have decided to close out now, instead of waiting until after Thanksgiving, many beautiful novelties in 44-inch gauze, Mousseline, and other Novelty textures—materials possessing all the fashionable characteristics in styles and colorings.

"Fedora" Fronting and Blousing by the yard—tempting, natty styles, both bright and subdued—in lengths of ½ to ⅝ yard—*very low to close.*

An overshipment of Real Hand-Made Maltese Laces is responsible for the following low prices, made to reduce the stock—per yard	20c, 25c, 30c, and up
Bargain Square—Mousseline and Chiffon Bands, per yard	25c & 30c
Mousseline Blousings—yard	25c, 50c, 75c
44-inch Gauzes—per yard	75c
REMNANTS of Spangled Net—each	95c

Ladies' Hosiery.

SPECIAL PRICES: We purchased the entire stock of a large manufacturer of Ladies' and Children's Cashmere Hosiery at a very advantageous figure (to us) and propose to transfer the advantage to our customers through the medium of the following *much-below-usual* prices:

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose—superior quality yarn and finish—usually 75c	50c
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose—extra fine quality yarn and finish—usually $1.00	75c
Children's fine ribbed Black Cashmere Hose—double knees, heels, and toes; sizes 6 to 9—worth up to 75c	45c
Ladies' Black, Pure Silk Hose, with double soles, heels, and toes—regularly $1.25	85c

Sterling Silver Items.

Orange Spoons with gilt bowls—each	$1.00
Bon Bon Dishes—fancy chased designs—each	$5.00
Pencils and Pen Extractors—each	35c
Sterling-mounted Dressing Combs—each	75c
Sterling-mounted Clothes Brushes—each	$2.25
Sterling-mounted Ink Wells—each	$1.50
Sterling-mounted Mirrors—each	$4.50
Sterling-mounted Puff Boxes—large size—American cut glass—each	$1.95

Finest Furs,

gathered from all parts of the world—expert care being used in their selection—and brought here to be made up in our own great workroom into elegant garments and articles both ornamental and useful. All of the items quoted below are from our own workroom:

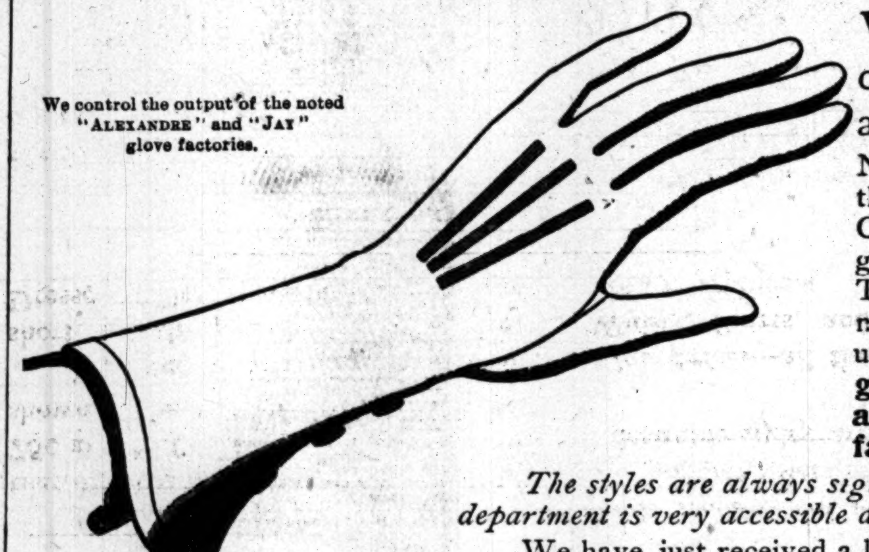
Handsome Fur Muffs—from $1.50 upward.
Fur Cluster Scarfs—from $5 upward.
Fur Collarettes—new shapes—from $5 upward
Fur Jackets—correct length—$45 and upward.
Otter Jackets—from $125 upward.
Sealskin garments—from $150 upward.
Persian Lamb Jackets—from $150 upward.
Broad-tails Jackets—from $200 upward.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Overcoats and Gloves.
Coachmen's Outfits: Fur robes for traps of all kinds.

Combination Pocket Books.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

Well made of Genuine Seal, calf faced—in good colors—trimmed with sterling corners, nearly all of which are gold-plated, choice	$1.00

Our Kid Glove Department claims absolute superiority over all others in this country.



We control the output of the noted "ALEXANDRE" and "JAY" glove factories.

We can *and are* furnishing *better* gloves for less cost—*better* styles for less cost—*better* assortments and the *best possible* service at all prices.

No Kid Glove Department in America enjoys such advantages in the matter of securing and selling *the greatest values*, as does this. Our immense outlet, combined with that of our wholesale house, gives us a command of the Glove markets *not possible* with others. The entire output of two of the world's most famous factories—noted for the perfect fit and finish of their product, is controlled by us—**and no gloves are sold in our department (as *perfect* goods) which are not the very best that can be produced anywhere at the price, in material, workmanship, fit, and fashion.**

The styles are always sightly as well as serviceable; the stock is always well assorted; the department is very accessible and attractive in every way.

We have just received a large shipment of "Fancy" Kid Gloves, that are very attractive and desirable. Our showing of Parisian novelties and correct Evening Gloves is always *superior* to any elsewhere. Our *perfect-fitting* gloves add a finishing touch to charming toilettes prepared for the "Chrysanthemum Show," Thanksgiving festivities, or other dressy occasions in anticipation.

Our staple prices on Gloves for Street wear are **$1.35, $1.50, $1.65 & $1.75.** At these prices we offer qualities which are unquestionably *the best* shown anywhere at equal cost. A trial will convince that for fitting qualities, fashion, and general excellence our gloves are not equaled elsewhere at their respective prices.

Splendid line of strong, stylish Real Kid Gloves in 3 patent fastening, 2 patent fastening, and 4 button Glace and Mousquetaire, Suede styles. All popular colors and black and white	$1.00
Good quality, 4 button Kid Gloves, with embroidered backs, also 2 patent fastening, cable sewn Gloves with 1 row of embroidery on backs. Excellent glove to save one's finer pairs	85c
BASEMENT DEPARTMENT: 2 and 3 patent fastening, Glace gloves with narrow welts and embroidered backs. In red, brown, tan, white, black, and novelty shades. All of a quality usually selling for much more	75c

GLOVE CLEANING—by the best method known; charges small; prompt delivery; 1st floor annex.

Our Dress Goods Dept.

Forms a worthy center for the galaxy of attractive departments occupying the great 1st floor of our main building. It receives a flood of light from the great skylight and spacious State-st. entrance, enabling us to show the darkest or most delicate colorings in a manner satisfactory to customers. We display, especially this season, a stock in this department entirely worthy of its central location and maintain a consistent standard of quality in the surrounding sections, making this floor the greatest exhibition of seasonable, fashionable, dependable Dry Goods to be found anywhere in America.

A strong section in the Main Dress Goods Department is that devoted to Novelty Fabrics, selling at the popular prices of **75c** and **$1.00 per yard.** Over a hundred desirable styles are shown at these prices.

We shall put on sale today—*at very low prices*—all the short lengths in the stock suitable for Waists, Skirts, and Dresses. This is a rare occurrence and one of importance.

The Basement Dress Goods Dept.

shows, today, four new and excellent lines, including handsome Plaids and Novelty Patterns—which are sterling value at the prices—per yard—**50c and 60c.**

Men's Furnishings.

Men's White Shirts: To make room for our new line of Men's White Shirts—made in our own workroom—we will close out our entire stock of the well known "Lakeside" Brand Shirts. The line includes shirts with closed front, open front and back, coat and full dress style. We have not all sizes and sleeve lengths in each style, but all are included in the entire line. The low clearing prices make advisable the laying in of a supply—$1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 Shirts to close —*reduced to*	75c
Men's Colored Madras Shirts with white neck bands and pair of reversible link cuffs to match shirt; variety of patterns, *Reduced from $1.00 each to*	75c
Men's Imported Black Cashmere Half Hose—*reduced from 50c pair to* 35c, 3 pairs for	$1.00

Colored Petticoats.

A few good values selected from Chicago's finest showing of Silk and other handsome Colored Petticoats. Exclusive novelties in rich, imported styles distinguish our stock from that of any other Petticoat Department.

Roman Stripe Silk Skirts—corded Spanish flounce	$5.95
Changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts—umbrella style—corded ruffle—faced and velvet bound	$6.95
Wool Moreen Skirts—Spanish flounce—velvet bound	$2.25
Black Sateen Skirts—umbrella style—corded ruffle—lined throughout	$1.95
Plaid and Check Percale Skirts—umbrella style—corded ruffle	$1.75

Complete line of Flannel, "Merritt" and "Stand-out" Skirts.

Two Good Glove Values.

ON SALE in "Street Gloves" Department, 1st floor, annex—

Ladies' Pique-sewn Kid Gloves—2 patent fastening—well made—red, brown, tan, black and white	95c
Ladies' English Walking Gloves—2 and 3 patent clasps—fashionable shade—very well made—stylish and serviceable—*at a specially low price*	$1.35

Silks and Velvets.

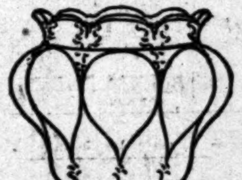
Detailed below are many excellent opportunities for economy in rich Gowns or Fancy Waists for Thanksgiving festivities, or the many other "dressy" occasions now approaching.

Evening Silks—Special Item: Figured Bengaline—four different styles in shades of gray, ceil, lilac, maize, nile, and in white—per yard	$1.00 and $1.50
Novelty Silks: Black and white Pekin stripes, with colored Jacquard in shades of pink, nile, lilac, blue, maize, and in black and white—per yard	$1.50
Black Silks: Black Peau de Soie—special—yard	$1.00
Black Fancy Barre—per yard	$1.25, $1.50 and $1.75
Black Check Taffeta—per yard	$1.25
Black Bengaline Faconne—formerly $1.50—yard	$1.00
East Section: REMNANTS, broken lines, and odds and ends of Fancy Silk in evening and street shades—**at very low prices.**	
Velvets: New Plaid Velvets—per yard	75c
24-inch Velveteen for waists—colors and black—yard	$1.00
Colored and Black Velvets in splendid qualities—yard	$1.25 and $1.50

Basement Silks and Velvets.

40 pieces of Roman Stripe Taffeta—special—yard	50c
35 pieces Fancy Taffetas—hair line and pin head check grounds with faconne figures; splendid line of colors, *at half former price*—yard	50c
Odd lot of fancy Velveteen for waists; in navy and white, black and white, and cardinal and black—yard	75c

Jardinieres, etc.

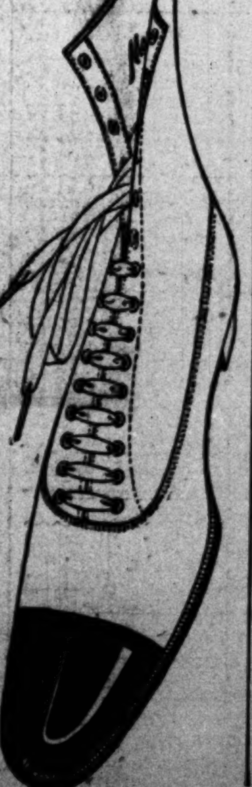


We show an especially fine line of English, German, French, and American Jardinieres, in price from 50c upward.

A special Jardiniere and Pedestal—in assorted mottled shadings—set	$7.00

Artificial and natural Prepared Palms for decorative purposes.

Women's Fine Shoes.



Shapely, stylish, substantial and sensible Shoes. Constructed on the latest English last, which fits the foot so perfectly—with the comfortable broad tread and low, square heel. We have prepared a line of Women's Shoes to sell at $5.00, which we do not hesitate to say has *never* been equaled in desirability in Chicago. The styles vary from Fine French Calf, for street wear, to Fine Kid, for lighter wear, and all are made from carefully selected upper stock and soled with the best oak sole leather. We recommend these shoes thoroughly and consider them *the best in Chicago*

At $5.00.

Boys' Moose Hide Shoes—sold nowhere else in Chicago—are the *ideal* school shoes. They are waterproof—both soles and uppers—and made of a stock which is tough and durable, yet soft and pliable. They are, without doubt, *the best Boys' Shoes made in* America. Price, $3.50.

Muslin Underwear.

Excellent workmanship—good materials—and full sizes are attributes of our Underwear, which, combined with our low prices, have disabused many ladies of the idea that Lingerie to be satisfactory must be home made, and made of them good customers of our department.

Ladies' Gowns—V neck, pointed yoke of embroidery and fine tucks—embroidered edge on neck and sleeves	$1.00
Ladies' Gowns—square yoke of tucks and hemstitching with one row of insertion—embroidered edge on neck and sleeves	$1.00
Ladies' Gowns—low square neck—one row embroidered insertions and tucks—insertion across the front of yoke	$1.25
Ladies' Gowns—muslin—pointed yoke of fine insertion and tucks—ruffle of embroidery around yoke and on neck and sleeves	$1.50
Ladies' Drawers—cambric, umbrella style—lawn ruffle with fine tucks and hemstitching	60c
Ladies' Drawers—muslin—three clusters of tucks with deep ruffle of embroidery	75c
Ladies' Corset Covers—round neck—full piece across the bust with narrow embroidered edge	60c
Ladies' Corset Covers—low round neck—fine embroidered edge	85c

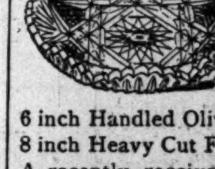
Infants' Outfittings.

Anything and everything in Babies' Wear—and the best kinds of each—all found in our attractive 2d floor department. We make, without exception, the finest showing of Infants' Outfittings in the West—and sell at lowest prices quoted anywhere.

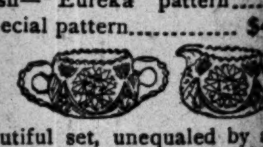
Infants' Short Dresses—square Yoke, four cluster tucks, with 3 embroidered insertions	75c
Infants' Short Dresses—Bishop style, hemstitched band with embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves	95c
Infants' Short Dresses—square yoke, 4 cluster tucks, hemstitched between, two Valenciennes lace and one embroidered insertion, ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace	$1.25
Infants' Long Cambric Slips—shirred from neck—embroid'rd ruffle on neck and sleeves	25c
Infants' Long Slips—Bishop style, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves	40c
Infants' Knit Bootees—25c, 35c, 50c up to	$1.00
Infants' Long Dresses—square yoke with 8 rows hemstitching—feather stitch between—ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves	85c
Infants' Long Dresses—square yoke, 4 clusters of fine tucks, 5 rows of embroidery with hemstitching between	$1.00
Infants' Long Dresses—round yoke with fine tucks—one dainty embroidery insertion between—embroidered ruffle around yoke	$1.25
Infants' Kid Button Shoes and Slippers—all shades	50c
Infants' Knit Veils—15c, 25c, 35c, 40c up to	$1.25
Infants' Shirt Dryers—all sizes	39c
Infants' Stocking Dryers—all sizes	15c

Cut Glass.

Our present large showing in this department ranges from the inexpensive small articles—which we have manufactured in large quantities to reduce the cost—to the more elaborate and costly goods, all of which can positively be relied upon as to finish and quality. New patterns and shapes are many, and some pieces are made exclusively for us. The following low-priced items are of fine quality Cut Glass.

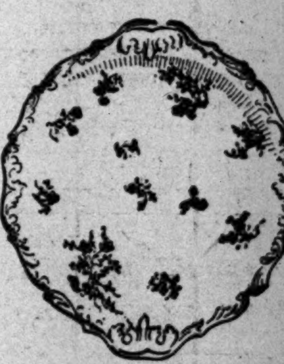


7-in. Butter or Jelly Plate—richly cut—brilliant pattern—see cut	$2
6 inch Handled Olive or Jelly Dish—"Eureka" pattern	$2
8 inch Heavy Cut Fruit Dish—special pattern	$4.25



A recently received shipment of Sugar and Cream Sets—large chrysanthemum pattern—cut handles—and finished in the highest possible manner. A beautiful set, unequaled by anything in the market at the price. (See cut) set	$7.00
Salt and Pepper Shakers in new cutting with sterling silver tops—each	50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50

Sale of China.

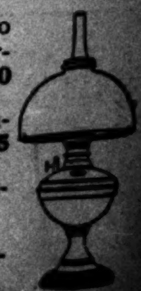


A large line of the popular Round China Platters, for serving chops, etc.; best T. & V. French China, with stippled gold edge and blue or pink spray decoration, 13 in. in diameter (see cut)	$1.00
Mush and Milk Sets of fine French China—very pretty shape—richly decorated with gold and a variety of color effects—set includes plate, bowl, and pitcher—price	50c
Dinner Sets of fine clear China—pretty shape—choice of two exceptionally good decorations in green and pink or green and blue—set of 113 pieces	$15.00
Cuspidors of Carlsbad China—gold edge—good flower decorations—choice of 3 colors	25c

Basement China Dept.

Extra large fireproof Teapots	20c
Good line of Pitchers at	15c, 20, 25c and 35c
Cups and Saucers—best grade of white semi-porcelain	9c
China Creamers—3 shapes—good size—very pretty decoration	15c
Delft Plates—assorted Delft scenes and dark blue border	8c

Lamp Department.



Fine Table Lamps—base and globe to match—two styles—good lamps for parlor or dining-room use. Price	$6.50
Good Reading and Sewing Lamps, complete with colored domes (see cut)	$2.85

Decorated, Wrought Iron, and Gold Plated Lamps *at popular prices.*

Good line of Bent Glass Globes in assorted colorings from $2.50 up.